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Part One
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ADRIFT ON A DECKHOUSE

A Sailor Watched a Comrade Drown and Then Came His Own Struggle.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF SCHOONER LORD

Fifty-seven Hours Awaiting Death—Thought a Shark Was in a Hurry—Rescued by Schooner Star of the Sea.

Into the life of Benjamin R. Weeks, able seaman, has been crowded more thrilling and amazing misadventures than usually fall to the lot of the coasting mariner—a class of men to whom disaster is not obsolete and danger never new.

Weeks's home is in a little North Carolina hamlet. He hails just now from the North Atlantic, where his little vessel, the schooner Harry S. Lord, was wrecked a fortnight ago. So far as is known, Weeks is the sole survivor. His story of the wreck and his own escape from the sinking craft, the fifty-seven hours spent on a bit of planking, tossed by pitiless seas, the fierce pangs of hunger and thirst which beset the wretched castaway, and the providential rescue when hope had almost gone, form as tragical a narrative as any ever recorded in older annals.

Covered with hideous salt-water sores and with hands and feet swathed in bandages, Weeks was led into the Ship News Office yesterday. Sailors are rarely theatrical when telling of the sea's misdoings, and the terrible incident he related was told in the most matter-of-fact way, and turned his eyes from the pitiful struggle. T... top of the flat deckhouse had worked loose in the rack and strain, and, as Weeks looked, the wreck rose on the back of a prodigious wave, and the wind, entering the crevice like a wedge, tore the top of the house from its fastenings and sent it spinning thirty feet to leeward before it touched the water.

Weeks realized the terrific force of the wind then, if he had not before. Being more exposed to the gale, the wreck drifted faster than the section of planking, and it was soon under the stern. Weeks shouted in the ear of the man next to him that he had a half mind to jump for the wreckage. The other thought it was a chance, and Weeks jumped. A wave carried him twenty feet away from his aim. All at once there flashed upon him, he said, a conviction that his own lifeline had unrove, then and there.

"I never was no great hand at swimmin'," he admitted, "but as soon as I come up from the dive an' shook the water out of my eyes, an' saw that deckhouse lookin' to be mor'n a mile away, I knew I'd have to ketch up with it or drown, for it wasn't no chance of gettin' back to the wreck, that bein' to windward, as you know. So I scuffled around mighty pert, an' I tell you I was tired when I ketched holt of the planks."

Continuing his narrative, Weeks said he held on to the frail support as best he could. It was about fifteen by twenty feet in size with a glass-covered hatch in the centre. The planking was so thin, however, that whatever side he rested on was immersed by his weight; for that matter, he added, the whole thing was under water more than two-thirds of the time.

The daylight faded and the blackness of night came drifting in with the flying clouds. The castaway had kept his eyes on the wreck while the light lasted, but there was nothing to see then but the white crests of the running seas. He has no consciousness of extreme suffering that night. He was

Benjamin F. Weeks.
Sole Survivor of the Wreck of the Harry S. Lord.

but so graphically that half of the reporters were seasick when the recital ended.

Beginning at the beginning, Weeks said he was thirty years old, had been going to sea fourteen years, and had been three times wrecked. The first two had been spectacular incidents of marine mishap, but the last one had been much more. The first episode of the cruise was when Richard Bunting, one of the seamen, fell overboard and was drowned at Port Liberty, where the schooner had gone to load up with logwood. Weeks jumped overboard to save the seaman, and thinks he would have done so had not he mistaken a big chunk of "salt horse," which Bunting had with him when he fell, for the man himself. As it was, he rescued the beef, but the man was drowned.

The schooner took on a full cargo of logwood, and went to Capt Haiti, where she cleared Oct. 12 for this port. Before sailing she took on board as passengers two distressed seamen. One of the passengers was a Brooklyn man named Bryan. He had been steward of the schooner Woodruff. The other was known to Weeks simply as "Jack." He also was a steward, and had served on the schooner Woodbury until sickness compelled him to seek a passage home. The crew consisted of Capt. Kimball, Mate Warren, Seamen "Nick" Rodman, Andrew Smith, and the steward, whose name Weeks does not know.

Winds were fair until the evening of Oct. 19. Then the breeze freshened and gradually developed into a heavy gale from the east. The schooner was hove to under a storm trysail and double reefed foresail. The weight of the whole Atlantic was behind the easterly blast, and the steep green cliffs commenced to comb and break in mile-long ridges. Monday and Tuesday the gale continued and seemed to gather an additional weight when the morning of the third day dawned. A leak had been sprung, and all hands knew that the craft would founder before many more hours went by.

"I was right smart tired," said the North Carolinian, simply, "and was lying in the top bunk in the fo'castle with the water washing over me, when I heard the sails go an' I knew it was all day with us. I got out and started to go aft to cut away the yawl boat, but befo' I got there the lazareet hatch was busted off, an' me an' another man tried to push it back. Then she broached to and started to go over. The fo' main and mizzen masts they went over the side, an' as she hove her lee bulwarks under we all climbed up on the weather rail—all but 'Jack.' Jack was holding on to the mizzen rigging, which was trailing overboard, and he let go to ketch hold of a grating. We saw a wave cover him ten feet deep in water, an' then he came up for two or three seconds, not enongh time to ketch his breath, and then another wave pounded him under again. You see he was to leeward of the wreck, and the water swelled clear as glass there, we being a sort of breakwater. We could see him ten foot or more under water, holding on to the bit of grating with one hand and fighting hard for breath with the other.

"Then he came up once more, and the last time we could see the bubbles, and him strangling and glimmering twenty foot under water. He was an old man, 'bout sixty year, I reckon, an' I don't suppose he keered much, seeing he didn't have much longer to go anyhow."

All of the other men were left clinging to the wildly reeling bulwark, holding on as best they could, half under water one moment, and a storm of spray dashing in their faces, stinging the skin like volleys of shot. No word was spoken, for no one's voice could be heard in the riot. One big wave rolled over the careened wreck, and when Weeks looked adown the rail again the passenger, Bryan, and the mate were gone. He saw Bryan wash over the rigging snaking in the water to leeward, and disappear with hands uplifted. The mate and steward caught the ends of trailing ropes, and painfully worked their way back toward the wreck. They had to fight their battle for life unaided, as it was impossible to help them.

Weeks heard a rending noise behind him constantly drenched by the seas, and felt bruised and sore. The air was full of strange noises, and again and again he heard, in imagination, the voice of the Captain and once in a while he could distinguish a horrid laugh. Then the bay of a pack of hounds in full cry in the blackness overhead would come to him. He laughed aloud at the fancy, only to feel the next moment that the long strain—the physical exhaustion and the loneliness of that black night—had proved too much, although recklessness had been washed into him by such encounters with troubled waters.

A bit of wreckage came washing by with the light of the next morning, and, scanning his narrow horizon, he saw, as his raft was borne high on a wave, the wreck he had abandoned, about 300 yards away. He had one other glimpse of the fated craft, and could distinguish three forms still clinging to the bulwarks.

That day went by, and with night came something like despair. His hands had been cut by the broken glass of the skylight, the sudden lurches of the wreckage leaving no time to choose where to clutch to save himself from being swept away, and he felt his strength failing. The dizzying swing of the bit of planking made brain and eye reel, and he wondered if it was really worth while fighting against such hopeless odds.

"Yes; I prayed a little," he said. "I won't tell you no lies about it; I did. I'm a Methodist, generally, and I prayed some. I don't know exactly what I said, but I ejaculated something."

Aching for an hour's sleep, dozing off between, the long night hours went by. But sleep was out of the question, for the waves broke over the sufferer at moment intervals. Morning came, and with it a bright, blank, unmeaning sky. The sun smiled jocundly, and the madness of thirst came with its heat.

"I was sitting there," said Weeks, "thinking of cool, fresh streams and wells, with all up to my waist in water, when a big man-eating shark rose just at my toes, and looked up at me with his hungry eyes. I drew up my feet, and crawled over to the other side. I thought I'd be done for in a little while, an' the shark might as well wait till then. In the evening it blackened up a bit overhead, an' looked like it was going to pour down rain. I took two planks and made a sort of gutter out of 'em, an', reaching in, broke the cover off the clock that was inside the hatch, thinking I could ketch a few mouthfuls of water. But only a few big drops fell, and some I caught in my mouth.

"I was still setting here, a-studying and a-starving, when something said in my ear, quick an' loud, 'Look there, an' you will see a schooner!' I turned quick, and there, shore enough, she was, just her topsails showing. She was heading straight for me, and I lashed the two planks together and tied my shirt on, and waved till my arms was too tired to wave longer. Then she luffed up sharp and headed so as to pass me far to windward.

"I acted like a madman and tried to scull that ole bit of a deckhouse with a plank. Cose I couldn't, and then a-sunk back in a heap. Bout the same time the schooner shifted her course again, and headed so as to pass me to leeward. I found out afterward that the reason she was steering so crooked and keeping me crazy was that they was trying to set a new foresail. Then she headed up again, and pointed straight for the deckhouse. Well, they saw me and hove to and brought me on board. I was mighty weak then. They puts me to bed, gives me one piece of cake an' a glass of water. Soon as they had all left me I was stealing water, and drank a whole pitcher they had left, and seemed as if I could never get enough."

The rescuing vessel was the Boston schooner Star of the Sea, Capt. Hopkins, from Chisholm, S. C., for this port, where she arrived yesterday morning. Weeks expresses much gratitude for the kind treatment he received at the hands of Capt. Hopkins and the crew.

The Lord was of 248 tons and hailed from Bath, Me. Weeks is sure that the wreck foundered shortly after he saw her last, and believes that he is the sole survivor.

FOR BETTER EXCISE LAWS

Strong Speeches Made in a Mass Meeting at Chickering Hall.

PRESENT STATUTES ARE DEFECTIVE

Seth Low, Prof. Adler, Arthur von Briesen, Commissioner Roosevelt, and J. J. Chapman Ask for Better Legislation.

Half a dozen prominent New-York men expressed their opinions last night, on local option and Sunday saloons to a large audience in Chickering Hall.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Excise Reform Association, whose main objects are to establish local option in the fullest sense of the term, and to take the saloon out of politics.

Dorman B. Eaton, President of the association, presided, and made opening remarks. The other speakers were Seth Low, Felix Adler, Arthur von Briesen, Theodore Roosevelt, and John Jay Chapman. In addition to these a letter was read from Oswald Ottendorfer, which formed the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks. All the speakers agreed that the present liquor law should be changed. As to the form of modification there was some difference. President Eaton emphasized in his remarks that the meeting had been called for no campaign purposes and expressed himself as being opposed to the open Sunday saloon.

Seth Low was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

I am one of those who believe that the excise law should be radically changed. In my opinion, the fundamental principle of it, as it stands today, is radically wrong.

The theory of the excise law of the State of New-York at the present time is that the liquor traffic shall be controlled by the discretion of three men, known as Excise Commissioners. These men, forming the Excise Board, have the right to withhold a license or to grant it. Having granted it, they have the right to withdraw it for violations of the law, or to refuse to renew it at the expiration of one year.

The theory of the law is that this discretion shall be used, in the first instance, to control the number of saloons, and, secondly, to discriminate as to the character of men to whom licenses are granted. As a matter of fact, the system has broken down utterly in every city in the State upon both of these points. In no city has an Excise Board kept the number of saloons within a narrow limit, and everywhere men of notoriously bad character have at times been able to obtain licenses.

On the other hand, this discretionary power lodged in Boards of Excise has resulted in some of the greatest political evils from which we suffer. In my judgment, it is this power, rather than the nature of the business, which has thrown the liquor trade so strongly into politics. A moment's reflection will show you that the Excise Board, in one sense, holds the business of the entire liquor trade in the hollow of its hand. Not only so, the Excise Board is in a position to control the political activities of everybody who wants a license. Accordingly, it has been found that the control of the Excise Board is one of the most powerful political engines that can be placed in the hands of any political party. The power to grant or to withhold or to withdraw licenses is used upsparingly to control men's political activity in primaries and upon election day, so that it is beyond dispute, as I have stated it, that the discretionary power lodged in the Board of Excise is at the bottom of many of the most serious and far-reaching of the political evils which afflict the Commonwealth.

Neither is it hard to understand why the discretionary power lodged in Excise Boards has failed to regulate the liquor traffic in accordance with the theory of the law. The Excise Commissioners occupy a position toward a large and wealthy trade in which they are exposed to three of the strongest temptations to which human nature can be exposed. They receive small salaries, but if they will use their office to favor applicants for license in large cities, untold sums of money are within their grasp. If they have political ambitions, a great cohort of men is in the position where it can be made to minister to their ambitions. If they are subject to fear, threats are not wanting to compel them to subordinate the public interest, in given cases, to private interest. The strain upon an Excise Board, therefore, in a large city is greater than humanity, in its average run, is capable of bearing. These are the reasons why I believe that the existing excise law of the State of New-York is radically wrong in depending upon the element of discretion for the control of the liquor traffic.

The United States Government levies an excise tax, but every citizen who pays the tax is entitled to do the business. The first consequence of this is, that in any community there are always more United States liquor licenses than there are State liquor licenses. The second consequence is, that the United States collects many millions of dollars of internal revenue from the liquor trade without the slightest appreciable effect upon the politics of the Nation.

The State of Ohio, a few years ago, adopted this principle in what is known as the Dow law, which removes entirely the element of discretion in the administration of the law, fixes a high tax, and trusts to the size of the tax to limit the number of saloons. I have been told, and I believe, that since this law has been in force in Ohio, the old disputes as to the control of the liquor traffic have almost entirely ceased. This, then, is the first amendment to the excise law of the State of New-York which seems to me to be desirable. In my own opinion, it is vital.

It is, of course, apparent that the clauses of the law touching the sale of liquor on Sunday might be the same under one form of excise law as under the other, and it is also clear that the popular controversy in our large cities with reference to the excise question turns upon this point. I am in sympathy with those who believe that the question of excise is one that belongs of right to the State in its sovereign capacity. On the other hand, that belief does not at all imply that the State, in framing an excise law, shall not take the opinion of localities as to questions of detail in regard to the law.

As to the excise law, there is a division of sentiment to be found in every community. Part of the community believe in it with all the intensity of religious conviction, and another part of the community disbelieve in it with all the fervor of men who think that it infringes upon their personal liberty. In the presence of such a divided sentiment, what does statesmanship require as to the excise law in relation to this detail of Sunday selling? It requires, in my judgment, that the law in any community should conform to the public sentiment of that community in that detail. While the excise law is a State law, it is enforced in every community by the officers of the community. It is of the utmost consequence, therefore, that those officers should know that behind the law as it applies in their community, there is the effective public sentiment of the community itself behind the statute of the State.

The instructions of the community might be taken at intervals of five or ten years, or at whatever intervals might be thought judicious. Such a system would have the great advantage of tending to educate the community as to its own best interests in a matter of vital concern to itself. The question should always be decided by a vote taken for this purpose alone, so that no other issue could be confused with it. The intervals should not be too frequent, or the community will be kept in a state of continual unrest. On the other hand, if the opportunity of decision recurs with reasonable frequency, each new decision will be founded upon an experience long enough to entitle it to be considered as having great weight in the new determination to be reached.

Until something like this is done, all the great cities in the State of New-York must be content. In my judgment, to see every municipal interest threatened with the danger of being subordinated to this difference of opinion on the question of Sunday liquor selling.

Prof. Adler was received with great applause. He thought the early part of the evening on Sundays should be set apart for enjoyments, such as good music, light food, and drink. He said no American questioned that the Sabbath should be set aside for spiritual edification, and that the hunger for spiritual truths was more intense now than ever before. He wanted the question settled by the city, and not by the State. The latter, he said, could define and punish drunkenness, because it was a crime, but it had no jurisdiction over the sentiment of a community. The saloons where vice reigns and which foster crime, he would have the State eliminate.

Mr. Von Briesen compared the enforcement of the law in New-York with that of Brooklyn.

"I am opposed to the law," he said, "but I do not favor the Brooklyn system of legalizing the non-enforcement of law."

He thought drinks containing 15 per cent. of alcohol should be sold on Sunday after church hours.

An interesting letter from Oswald Ottendorfer to John J. Chapman of the Excise Reform Association was read. In this letter Mr. Ottendorfer defines what he believes are

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BRITISH CLAIM UPON HONDURAS

Immediate Settlement Demanded for Detention at Roatan of Schooner Lottie May—Condition of the Country.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Oct. 20.—The British Minister is pressing Honduras to recognize Bodden's claim for detention of the schooner Lottie May at Roatan, in 1892.

The claim is for £500. Immediate settlement is exacted. Congress is to assemble in January. The corn crops are bad, the tobacco plantations are promising, the mint pays 950 pesos, the Rosario mines are at work, and all rumors of political troubles are unfounded.

DEFEAT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention Against Them—A New Scheme of Franchise.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 29.—The Constitutional Convention took a yea-and-nay vote this afternoon on the proposition to allow woman suffrage with property and educational qualifications. The proposition was rejected by a vote of 121 to 26.

Mr. Sligh offered an amendment to Section 3 of the suffrage article, proposing to allow the General Assembly to pass a woman suffrage act. The convention voted the amendment down by a heavy vote, only forty-two votes being cast in favor of it. Thus died all possible chance of woman suffrage in this State until another constitution shall have been formed.

The all-important section containing the suffrage plan itself was called up. Mr. Patton offered a substitute plan, the leading provisions of which were:

1. Every male citizen of the State of South Carolina of the age of twenty-one years, not laboring under disabilities named in this constitution, who shall have resided in the State two years, and in the county in which he offers to vote for one year next preceding any election, and who shall have paid all poll or other tax due by him to the State for the fiscal year preceding that in which he shall offer to vote; and who, in addition thereto,

(a) Shall be able to read the constitution in English print and sign his name; or

(b) Shall have been engaged in the active military or naval service of the late Confederate States of America or of the United States of America during the late war between the States, or

(c) Shall be the lawful lineal descendant of a person who was engaged in such service, and shall be alive at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be a qualified elector of this State, and, when duly registered, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now or may hereafter be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any election.

Mr. Patton, speaking in support of his scheme, severely attacked the negroes. In the course of his remarks, he said:

I regret to have to refer to it, Mr. President, but I say deliberately that when the negro race this Summer elected as their representatives, as the type of their civilization, a man whom the public records of Richmond County show to have been convicted of receiving a bribe in his official capacity as State Senator, and another man whom the Legislature of the Spring of 1876 elected to the Circuit bench of this State, whom the Governor, of his own party, refused to commission upon the ground that he was steeped in every shame—I say, when the colored race come before the people of this State and present them as types of their civilization they have demonstrated they are unworthy to cast the ballot.

No action was taken on Mr. Patton's proposition.

CLOSING THE DURRANT CASE

Attorney Deuprey, Suffering from a Paralytic Stroke, Wheeled into Court to Speak for the Defendant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The session of the Durrant murder trial this afternoon was enlivened by the most dramatic incident of the case, when Eugene N. Deuprey, of counsel for the defense, who has been confined to his bed for a couple of weeks with a paralytic stroke, was wheeled into court to make his address before the jury. The attorney showed the effects of his illness, but his argument was strong, and before it was completed Mrs. Durrant, the defendant's mother, was in tears. Deuprey's physician accompanied him and administered stimulants while he spoke.

Counsel opened with the statement that he believed a great wrong had been done to his client. Dr. Cheney had, he said, vindicated the promise the defense gave in opening that he would testify that he believed Durrant was present at the college on the afternoon of the day of the murder. There was not only the lecturer's testimony as to this, but the defendant's statement, and his notes fortified it. The evidence these afforded had not been broken down by anything the prosecution had presented.

The defense, counsel said, had made no charges against any one else, but had merely stated that the police had followed one line of investigation, which pointed toward Durrant. Had the investigation gone in the direction of others, a case equally as strong might have been found against some one else. He did not believe the Rev. Dr. Gibson had anything to do with the murder; neither did he believe Durrant had; but had Gibson been arrested for it, there was enough mute evidence in the church, in his opinion, to make it difficult to clear himself. Had he been in such a position, and made no better showing on the stand than he did when testifying in this case, counsel thought his cause would have been hopeless.

Human instruments of torture, he said, would be inadequate in punishing the murderer of Blanche Lamont; but he challenged the prosecution to show that his client was the man.

He asked: "Who can say she was killed on the 3d of April? She was killed sometime between the 3d and 6th of April, judging by the decomposition. We know not what her fate was. There is no proof before you of who killed her or where she was killed. There is no atom of evidence to show whether it was in a stable, in a back yard, or in the private room of some scoundrel. There was also no evidence of motive."

BARELY ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES

Two Girls Have a Close Call in a Burning Factory.

Two girls barely escaped being burned to death in a fire in a six-story factory building at 9 Norfolk Street last night. The fire started on the third floor, in the plush-cloak shop of Abram Boessler. A piece of plush caught fire and the workmen ran out. All the rest of the tenants got out except two girls, Mary Collier of 60 Suffolk Street and Dora Demeizer of 78 Chrystie Street, employed by Benjamin Wilder, a clothing manufacturer, on the fifth floor. They were cut off by the flames, and climbed out on the fire escape. Policemen Walsh and Kolb saw their danger and brought the girls down.

A dog belonging to Abram Lascherwitz, a clothing manufacturer on the sixth floor, was chained, and in the excitement was forgotten. When it was too late to rescue him his piteous dying cries were heard through the block.

All the occupants of the third, fourth, and sixth floors lost all they had. They are Nathan Lettos, coats, third floor, rear, damage $500, not insured; Abram Boessler, cloaks, third floor, front, damage $300, not insured; Samuel Goldstein, coats, fourth floor, rear, damage $500, not insured; Harris Groseman, shirts, fourth floor, front, damage $200, not insured; Max Wilder, clothing, fifth floor, front, damage $200, insurance unknown; Morris Schinbesky, coats, sixth floor, front, damage $300, not insured; Abram Lascherwitz, clothing, sixth floor, rear, damage $500. There was a synagogue on the second floor. On the first floor were the East Side Remnant Company, which suffered little loss, and Louis Goldin, milk dealer, who sustained about $25 damage, insured.

Because of the dangerous locality, there being a great many tenements close by, two alarms were sent in. The flames made rapid headway, but when they had burned out the upper three floors were soon got under control. The damage amounts to about $5,000.

QUAY ASSISTING GORMAN

A Combination of the Bosses to Carry Maryland.

SERVICES OF REPEATERS TO BE USED

Congressman Wellington Says the Pennsylvania Republican Dictator Is Supplying the Maryland Democrat with Funds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—Congressman George L. Wellington, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, made the startling announcement this afternoon that Senator Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania is helping Senator Gorman in his fight to retain his power in Maryland.

Mr. Wellington said: "There is no doubt about it. We know it to be a fact. Quay is helping Gorman with all his skill and ability.

"We have absolute knowledge," continued Mr. Wellington, "that arrangements have been made to send at least 200 repeaters here from Philadelphia, through an arrangement between the Quay Republican machine there and the Gorman-Rasin machine here, to be used on election day. Gorman and Quay, although of different political parties, are known to be closely allied in many schemes before Congress, and it is perfectly natural that they should help each other in a fight like the one now going on here; and we know that Quay is now aiding Gorman in every way he can.

"I intend to expose the whole scheme and show Quay up before the country in his true light, and before his party for just what he is.

"It is our intention to let the people know just what sort of men these two bosses are, and how they work together, the one as a Republican and the other as a Democrat. It will be a part of my duty to show Quay up to the Republicans in his true light, and I shall certainly do it before I am through with him."

Mr. Wellington says that Senator Quay has been helping Mr. Gorman not only in the way of securing contributions for the ring campaign fund, but by conniving to secure the services of repeaters.

The general expectation is that Senator Gorman will meet his first defeat next Tuesday, and that it will be a crushing one. The Democrats who will vote for the Republican candidate for Governor as the only means of beating the Gorman-Rasin ring are not only coming out and announcing themselves, but are offering their services to the Reform League to act as watchers all day at the polls to head off the repeaters whom the Gorman managers expect to vote on the 10,000 illegitimate names on the registration books. For instance, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, one of the richest and most distinguished physicians of the city, will leave his practice for the entire day and will remain at the polls from 5:30 A. M. to the closing time. Hundreds of others will do the same. Most of them are Democrats whose sole desire is the defeat of Gorman's candidate and the securing of fair elections.

Senator Gorman is so unpopular and his last speech was so disastrous that the candidates are doing all they can to keep him from making more speeches. A great mass meeting was planned for to-morrow night, with him as the star, but it has been abandoned because the candidates for Governor and Mayor were afraid of it. In East Baltimore to-night, however, Senator Gorman is down for a speech. The remark in his speech which has done more than anything else to set the city on edge was:

"The Republicans will not get in here so long as we hold possession, and we intend to remain in possession; that is all there is about it."

Numerous parallels are drawn between this and John Y. McKane's "Supreme Court injunctions don't go here." In fact, McKane's case has been used freely as a warning in the two Democratic newspapers to both Gorman and Rasin of the possible fate of both of them if they persist in their plans of fraud next Tuesday. The fair elections meeting held to protest against this was the largest ever known in Baltimore, and the speakers included the ablest Democratic lawyers of the city. Gorman is without newspaper support, and the paper on which he formerly relied is repeatedly accusing him of falsehood and treachery.

The most amusing part of the campaign is the heroic effort of the Gorman crowd to get even a glance of Administration favor. They have moved every effort in this State and out of it, but the Administration has not noticed them, and all the Cabinet officers and leading department chiefs have sent polite and prompt refusals.

There is hope that the crash will not carry with it the Legislature, as the successor of Senator Charles H. Gibson is involved. This part of the situation is in doubt.

Made Trouble at the Herald Square.

L. C. Terry, a medical student of 112 West Sixty-fourth Street; Dr. E. C. Gidney of 16 Park Avenue, and several young men went to the Herald Square Theatre last night. During the performance, Terry and Gidney made themselves objectionable by snouting, and were requested to leave.

Followed by their friends, the two men started out, and in the lobby of the theatre began pushing and striking each other, causing a large crowd to collect.

Max Bleiman, owner of the theatre, requested them to cease, whereupon they began to abuse him. He called a policeman, who arrested them. They were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on Mr. Bleiman's complaint, for disorderly conduct.

Dinner of the Republican Club.

The Republican Club had the first of its Fall dinners in the clubhouse, at 450 Fifth Avenue, last night. Covers were laid for fifty. President Elihu Root presided. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn was the guest of honor.

Gen. Woodford said he was strongly in favor of home rule. "Let the people rule," he said, "and I'll take the risks at any time." Dr. E. H. Grandon and the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson also spoke.

Seized by a Canadian Cruiser.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 29.—The American fishing schooners David Sherman and Lewis M. Giles were seized yesterday by Commodore Spain of the Canadian cruiser Acadia. It is reported that the former was purchasing supplies under license and selling them to the Lewis M. Giles, which had no license, thereby violating the fishery laws of Canada. The Giles was seized here two years ago for fishing within the three-mile limit.

RUSSIA AGAINST ENGLAND

Conflict in Reports About the State of Affairs in China—A Taunt from St. Petersburg Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock says that a British naval squadron has concentrated at Foo-Chow.

The paper says that Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext to declare war against China, in order to counteract Russia's successes and restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific.

The Official Messenger says: "The thanks of Europe are not due alone to Great Britain for the solution of the Armenian question, but to the common influence of France and Russia conjointly with Great Britain. For France and Russia the question mainly centred in securing the observance of the Berlin treaty.

"Confidence in British sincerity in this connection was wanting. Every power interested in the East resented the double dealing of British diplomacy, which almost raised the question of the partition of Turkey. Such manifest distrust in the tendency of British policy and aims has never before shown itself in Europe."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to The Globe from Hongkong, under to-day's date, says that Wong-Chi-Chuan was appointed last Fall by an imperial edict to go on a special mission to Russia, ostensibly to congratulate the new Czar Nicholas II. upon his succession to the throne, but really to convey to St. Petersburg a secret treaty conceding the right to Russia to carry the Siberian Railway through Manchuria to Vladivostock.

The dispatch in other respects confirms The Times's Hongkong dispatch of Oct. 25, asserting the existing of a treaty between Russia and China giving especial military and commercial advantages to the former, adding that a Russian fleet of fourteen vessels arrived at Port Arthur yesterday.

It is stated at the Russian Embassy in this city that a telegram was received from days ago from Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, declaring that the report that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and China is unfounded.

The sole object of Wong-Chi-Chuan's visit to St. Petersburgh, so far as the Embassy is aware, was to congratulate the Czar upon his accession to the throne. The Embassy knows nothing whatever of Wong-Chi-Chuan being the bearer of a secret treaty on that occasion, and is equally ignorant of any steps being taken by Russia to build a railway in Chinese territory.

The Siberian Railway has now reached Omsk, and there has been no project hitherto to extend it to Tsitsihar. The railway from Vladivostock is laid in a northerly direction to Lake Baikal, so as to join the Omsk Railway, and does not touch Chinese territory.

The officials at the Embassy further stated that they are not aware that Russia claims any right of anchorage at Port Arthur for her vessels beyond what was conceded to the other powers. The statement is incorrect that a Russian squadron, or any part of a Russian squadron, will be stationed permanently at Port Arthur.

Nothing is known at the Embassy of the speech attributed to the Governor of Eastern Siberia, in which he was made to say that Vladivostock must remain the Russian headquarters, although part of the fleet would be at Port Arthur. It could only be said that he would have nothing to do with the Government's policy in such matters.

In conclusion a denial was entered of all the reports current in the past few days regarding Russia's action in the East. The origin of the reports, the officials declared, they were unable to explain.

It is remarked in other well informed quarters that Japan is still occupying Port Arthur, and that Russians cold be only there with Japanese permission.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette says that officers who are financial experts have been added to the Russian Embassy at Pekin, together with a permanent body guard of 200 Cossacks.

In Favor of the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—It is stated positively to-day that the report of the engineer commission which visited Nicaragua last Summer will recommend the building of the Nicaraguan Canal. The commission's report will be in the hands of the President this week. While the commission has been reticent in discussing the details of the report, there are strong grounds for the belief that it will recommend the route already surveyed, with some modifications; that it will recommend that the canal be built by the Government, and that it will estimate the cost of the waterway to be at least $100,000,000.

Her Dress Afire on a Train.

Mrs. T. G. Turner of 638 West End Avenue was riding in an elevated train that left the station at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she discovered that the bottom of her dress was on fire.

She screamed, and Policeman Everett of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who happened to be on the train, went to her aid, and extinguished the flames. It is supposed that a lighted cigarette or cigar was thrown on her dress.

Ludlow to Have Another Chance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A special Board of Naval Officers will be appointed to reconsider the case of Commander Nicoll Ludlow, United States Navy, whom President Cleveland declined to promote to the grade of Captain after an examining board had certified that he was physically, mentally, and morally qualified for advancement. The refusal of the President to approve the favorable findings of the Examining Board was based on allegations as to Commander Ludlow's record.

A Suggestion Against Lynchers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—Gov. Atkinson sent his annual message to the Legislature yesterday. He recommends that the General Assembly pass a law giving the family of a person taken from officers and lynched the right to sue the county for the full value of his life. He also asks that the Governor be authorized to remove from office the man from whose custody he was taken.

The President Moves to Woodley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President and his family moved from the White House to-day to Woodley, the President's country place, near Washington. They will remain there until the social season shall begin. The President will come to the White House whenever his presence shall be necessary there.

The Texas Will Be Docked Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The battleship Texas will not be docked at the New-York Navy Yard until Nov. 7. There will be a "spring" tide on that day, which will bring enough water to successfully float the new ship into the dock. After being docked and cleaned, the Texas will have her official trial trip, which has been postponed several times.

Sergt. Squire Found Guilty.

Francis Squire, a Sergeant in the Forty-Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who lives at 147 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, was convicted, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, of sending annoying letters to Miss Jennie F. McGurley of 103 Floyd Street. He was remanded for sentence.

Surrendered to the Russians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Olney to-day issued a warrant for the surrender to the Russian authorities of Ivan Ribitski, who is held in New-York City for alleged larceny and forgery. Ribitski is charged with stealing horses and forging documents in connection with the theft.

Wayne MacVeagh Returns to Rome.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador, and his family returned here last evening.

FOR IMPROVED CANALS

Mass Meeting in Favor of the Proposed State Bond Issue.

A VITAL QUESTION FOR VOTERS

Mayors and ex-Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn Support the $9,000,000 Proposition.

SIMON STERNE ON CHEAP WATERWAYS

The City's Commercial Supremacy Dependent on the Canals—Speeches by G. H. Schwab and Others.

The mass meeting at Cooper Union last night in favor of the canal amendments that are to be voted upon next Tuesday drew such a crowd as has not been equaled there in this campaign.

The question to be discussed was whether $9,000,000 should be spent in the improvement of the canals by the State. So great was the crowd that an overflow meeting was held outside the building, which was addressed by Erastus Wiman, W. E. Cleary, and G. Waldo Smith.

There were a number of distinguished men on the platform, including the Mayor and two ex-Mayors of New-York, and the Mayor of Brooklyn. Next to Mayor Strong, who presided, sat Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who came in late. Near by were Evan Thomas, ex-President of the Produce Exchange; Simon Sterne, ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-Mayor Edson, Dock Commissioner O'Brien, and A. P. Hepburn.

It was considerably after 8 o'clock before the meeting was opened. Two bands took turns playing "The Bowery."

The meeting was called to order by Commissioner O'Brien, who, after briefly referring to the purpose of the meeting, introduced Mayor Strong as the Chairman. The Mayor was loudly cheered and seemed to enjoy his reception. He said:

Fellow-Citizens: It is indeed an agreeable change to be asked to preside over a meeting in these days which is not a political meeting. I am glad that I was asked to preside here. The matter which brings us here to-night is of great importance to the City of New-York. I believe that I am right in saying that the State should be authorized to issue $9,000,000 to improve our great waterways.

Simon Sterne's Address.

The Mayor then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. Simon Sterne. After referring briefly to the building of the Erie Canal, Mr. Sterne said:

Twenty years after its completion there came upon it to tidewater 1,107,000 tons of produce, valued at $45,000,000, and the tolls amounted to $2,500,000. During the twenty years ending with 1891 the total tonnage of the canals was 106,844,000, of an estimated value of $3,315,000,000.

Until recent years the Erie Canal was the great carrier of at least one-third, and at times more than one-half, of the cereals from the far West. Little by little, however, the competition between the railways and the canal became more intense as the railways improved and the canal was permitted to remain in an antiquated condition. With the exception of lengthening the locks and deepening the bed at a few points where it had become too shallow for even the ordinary canalboat, no great improvement has been attempted with this waterway, although to it mainly the prosperity of the city and State is due.

On the other hand, the improvement of the railways has steadily progressed. The roadbeds of the railways were ballasted, thirty-pound rails were replaced by fifty, fifty by seventy, and seventy by ninety. Two tracks were laid, then three, and then four on certain roads. Wooden bridges were replaced by iron ones, and then the iron by steel. The rail itself was changed from a thin, flat, iron one to the heavy T rail used by modern commerce, and made wholly of steel. The engines were increased in size, in power and traction, and in speed. The freight car was enlarged so that, from carrying 20,000 pounds, it now carries 60,000 pounds of paying freight. This advance creates a complete revolution in the cost of transportation per ton per mile.

Not only is the canal in itself an enormous factor in transportation, bringing the bulk of Western goods to the State and City of New-York, and the lowest possible rates at which it can be transported, but by its very existence it exercises an enormous and, indeed, a dominant influence upon railway charges.

Must Keep Pace with the Railways.

To maintain the competition between the railways and the canal it is necessary to have the canal keep pace with the railways in the capacity of moving freight. A 200-ton canalboat represented the contents of an average train of freight cars upon a railway of fifty years ago. It now does not represent a fifth of the bulk which is moved by a modern freight train locomotive. It is therefore essential that the canals shall be deepened and widened, so that boats of at least 300 tons burden may move upon their surface, and so that some of the economics of transportation which the railways have adopted may be shared by the canals.

Not a small element in the consideration of this question arises from the fact that the supplier of canal transportation is a humble, thrifty individual, who, either himself or with others, owns his canalboat, lives with his wife and children upon it, and the transportation service affords him an independent

S. Hewitt, as an especially distinguished citizen. The venerable ex-Mayor was greeted with tumultuous applause. He said:

I came here to-night because I was told that all the ex-Mayors would be on exhibition, and the public would be able to judge how much more respectable an ex-Mayor is than one who is in office. When the citizens discover a citizen who is conspicuously ignorant of public affairs, they make him Mayor. Our present Mayor is doing his level best to keep up with the able men who have preceded him. He shows his good sense by coming here to-night, when the citizens of New-York have been called together to show their preference for the maintenance of the canals.

Mr. Hewitt then spoke of De Witt Clinton's part in the building of the Erie Canal. He described in a manner that particularly pleased the audience the type of city that New-York was in 1825. He said there were six policemen, with a chief, and no Department of Street Cleaning. "Nothing that would compare with the department which is being run by our Mayor's Commissioner from abroad, and very well, too."

Mr. Hewitt gave a brief history of the canal, saying there had been much politics in it. He told of its vast importance to the city and State. In conclusion, he said: "The canal has not lost its usefulness. At no time has its value been greater to New-York than to-day."

When Mr. Hewitt had finished, a man in the audience arose and proposed three cheers for him, which were given with a will.

Mayor Schieren Speaks for Brooklyn.

In introducing Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Mayor Strong said: "The Mayor of Brooklyn just remarked to me that he did not see why New-Yorkers wanted any more water, seeing that the side doors are closed now."

In beginning his address, Mayor Schieren said that the side-door question was too serious a one to joke about. He added:

There is no city in the State of New-York more deeply interested in the maintenance and enlargement of the canal system of the State than Brooklyn. To her the canal question is of vital importance. Brooklyn has a magnificent water front almost thirty-three miles in length. The building and opening of the canal laid the foundation for the commercial and financial supremacy of New-York City. In later years railroads were built running parallel with the canal and seeking to supersede if possible its usefulness. The canal, however, was not superseded, but proved on the contrary a healthy and valuable competitor in regulating the rate of freight for all railroads. But not alone New-York City and Brooklyn have prospered by the canal, but all the country along the line wherever it is located.

The canal question has absolutely nothing to do with politics, and in consideration of this it matters not whether a Democratic or a Republican administration has control of our State Government. It is purely a commercial and financial question, and should, therefore, be carefully considered from that standpoint by every voter.

New-York, Kings, and Erie Counties are the termini of the Erie Canal. These three counties pay more than one-half of the entire State tax. It lies in the hands of the large cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo to determine what shall be done with the canals.

I most earnestly appeal to the citizens of Brooklyn and New-York, to vote upon this important question in favor of the improvement and enlargement of the canals. It will aid the general prosperity of the State, but in particular the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York. We have the reputation of being the most energetic and liberal business men in the world. Let us improve that reputation by voting in favor of a measure that means a continuance of our commercial prosperity and supremacy.

There is absolutely no political question involved to prevent Brooklyn and New-York from casting a solid vote in favor of the maintenance and enlargement of our canal system.

Views of ex-Mayor Edson.

Mayor Schieren was followed by ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, who said, in part:

Previous to 1883, when the railroads had learned to carry freight at rates dangerously near canal prices, tolls were from time to time reduced so as to enable boatmen to meet the contingency, but in 1882, when the roads had been provided with steel rails and had made elaborate preparations for carrying grain and other freights, the people abolished all tolls and made the canals free.

The canals had then reached the danger line. Not that they had reached the limit of their capacity. That has never occurred, but because mule power cannot compete with steam or electric power, either on land or on water, and our canals are adapted, as they were in the beginning, to the use of mule power only in their navigation, and, in the absence of the proposed improvement, no other power can be used to its full advantage and effect; therefore, without improvement, the canals have reached the "dead line."

With the proposed improvement, proper maintenance, and modern appliances kept up to date, the people of this State may hold commercial supremacy for all time, for we hold in our grasp the power to compel cheap rates for transportation to and from the heart of the continent. Let us not only hold to the advantage we possess, but strengthen and improve it.

Not that we have any quarrel with the railroads. Quite the contrary. We all know that they have done more for the development of this country than canals of themselves, could ever have done. Yet, great combinations of railroad interests, for their protection and benefit, have been made in the past, and not a year passes that does not bring its negotiations and rumors of them, looking to gigantic combinations and consolidations, for such protection and profit.

Whether or not these combinations and consolidations include among their objects the wiping out of the canals, is the tendency is to accomplish that end. I venture to say that no intelligent merchant can be found in this State, or elsewhere, if he be familiar with the situation, who does not believe, or can be made to believe, that railroads would have carried wheat last Summer from Buffalo to New-York at 2½ cents per bushel, if the Erie Canal had not been there. Furthermore, I venture to say that any man familiar with the situation thoroughly believes that if the canals had not been there, freight rates on wheat from Buffalo to New-York would have been more than 100 per cent. higher than 2½ cents per bushel.

The people of this State must not fail to improve and hold fast to their canals, for their individual protection and profit, and the protection of the commerce of their State and their city.

A. B. Hepburn, the President of the Third National Bank, then addressed the meeting. He said that the canals had built up the commerce, the manufacturing industries, and the wealth of New-York, and had made Empire State. He argued that the canals had always stood as a menace to high railroad freight rates, and had done much toward cheapening them, and that any tax imposed by the money appropriated for their improvement would be returned many times in the cheapening of the necessities of life.

G. H. Schwab on the Export Trade.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company was then introduced. He said, in part:

The ocean steamship lines of New-York take a very lively interest in the canal enlargement scheme now before the people, for they recognize the fact that the gain to the city would be intimately connected and interwoven with the inland transportation business of this State, and they strenuously advocate the improvements that are now proposed in the canals, as most necessary and urgently called for.

They base their opinion as to the need of a radical betterment in the present canal conditions upon their own experience. Transportation charges, whether by water or by land, have been steadily cheapened during the last twenty years through various causes, chief among which are improvements in construction and operation, and competition, the one contributing to the other. Other freight rates have, of course, observed a similar falling tendency, and the old high rates have gone never to return. This decline in freight rates has been accepted by the steamship trade, and the economies of business have been gradually changing to meet these altered conditions.

Now, the same economic rule must apply to the canals. They have not progressed as have other branches of water transportation. A large number of the boats are still operated by horse or mule power at a rate of two miles an hour, as they were sixty years ago. Since 1862 no comprehensive enlargement of the canals has been undertaken, and they are practically, as far as effective competition for bulky cargo with the railroads is concerned, about where they were thirty years ago, whereas the railroads have advanced steadily year by year, until they have now attained a wonderful degree of efficiency.

To enable the canals again to compete to meet these altered conditions the people of the State of New-York, whose property these canals are and who have spent many millions on them, must raise them out of their present state of inefficiency and place them in condition to fulfill the purpose for which they were built. The carrying capacity of the boats and the number of their trips must be increased by the deepening and enlarging of the canals. Otherwise these canals might better be allowed to fill up with silt and mud and the money so far spent on them written off on profit and loss account.

Canals and the Export Trade.

The extent to which the economic inefficiency of the canals has told on the export trade of New-York is not generally appreciated.

Take the period of the last fifteen years and compare the proportion of grain and flour exports of New-York with our competing ports. Of the quantity of grain and flour exported via New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and New-Orleans in 1880 58.88 per cent. passed through New-York, 7.67 per cent. through Boston, 12.65 per cent. through Philadelphia, 19.88 per cent. through Baltimore, none through Newport News, and 6.01 per cent. through New-Orleans. Fifteen years later, in 1894, New-York had 44.91 per cent., Boston 12.17 per cent., Philadelphia 8.76 per cent., Baltimore 20.68 per cent., Newport News 7.19 per cent., and New-Orleans 6.29 per cent., showing a falling off via New-York of 8.92 per cent. and a corresponding increase via other ports except Philadelphia.

Still more striking is a comparison of the total values of domestic exports via New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and Newport News in 1880 and in 1894. The value of domestic exports via New-York, which was $388,500,000 in 1880, was $359,192,000 in 1894, a decrease of $26,000,000, whereas the domestic export trade of Boston increased in that period from $58,000,000 to $82,840,000, that of Baltimore from $57,474,000 to $78,840,000, and that of Newport News from nothing to $14,337,000. The increase in the exports of our rival cities has been a gradual and uniform one, as the annual figures show.

The increase in the exports of our competing seaports on the Atlantic has had the effect to attract permanent lines of steamers to those ports. As an instance I refer to one large foreign steamship company alone whose steamers in former years ran exclusively between New-York and Europe, and which within the last few years has established regular steamship lines from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and is about to start a line from Newport News.

We do not look upon the competition of our sister ports in any other spirit but that of friendly rivalry, and we wish them a full measure of success, but our duty is to our own city, and to its commerce and shipping interests.

We owe the commanding commercial position occupied by New-York to the Erie Canal. It accomplished its purpose when able to compete. Now that it is a declining factor in the race it should be rehabilitated and again placed in a position where it can exercise the same potent influence in drawing to this port the export trade to which, by its position, New-York is entitled.

A Shipper's Point of View.

William E. Cleary, the agent for transportation lines to Lakes Erie and Champlain, was the next speaker. He said:

The maintenance and improvement of our canals is of vital interest to the City and State of New-York because of the immense amount of freight which is attracted to our port by the existence of our canals.

Foreign and coastwise vessels come here to meet the commerce of the West and obtain return cargoes, and those vessels bring into our port hundreds of thousands, nay, millions, of tons for transportation to the West, and I wish to declare right here that our canals are entitled to the credit of millions of tons being handled in this port which are shipped West by rail—that is why our canals are called regulators of freight rates.

Our canals have long been neglected, while rival routes are bidding for New-York's business. The great railroad companies are finding cheaper terminals to the south of us, where land and port charges are cheaper. We cannot depend upon railroads to sustain our commerce.

When grain is loaded on a car for export, it will seek Europe by the cheapest route. If one-sixteenth of a cent per bushel can be saved it will go via Baltimore or Newport News, or the cheapest port. But if it is loaded on a canalboat it will reach New-York and be handled in the port of New-York.

Let no New-Yorker fail to cast his ballot for a measure that will retain and increase this blessing to our city and our port. The low canal freights enable New-York manufacturers to make goods here and ship them into the far West, during canal navigation, while they find rail rates entirely prohibitory. Take the items of plaster, marble dust, and whiting. There are three great manufactories of those products, which alone employ quite an army of men, and which ship many thousands of tons to the West during the season of navigation, all obtained in the vicinity of this city. Not a pound could go west by rail—the rate is prohibitory.

If you grant the improvement we ask for our canals, we can largely increase all this business, because we can carry it with profit to all.

No seaport except New-York has navigable connection with the great inland seas. The Erie Canal connects them with the Hudson River, and makes them tributary to our port, and why should we not foster and improve this waterway, which has been neglected for a third of a century, and yet has fairly held its own against the fiercest rivalry ever exerted against a highway of commerce since the world began? The great railroad corporations have pressed the power of wealth and science into their service, and when the people of this State speak in November in that emphatic manner in which they always have spoken when appealed to on this question, this waterway will be developed and modernized.

A Word for Workingmen.

Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, also addressed the meeting. He touched on the value of the canals to the workingmen of the State, saying:

I am free to say that if there was but a particle of partisan politics in this measure, if there was anything but advantage which could accrue to the toilers from its adoption by the people, I would not be here to-night to advocate its adoption. I would use whatever influence I could wield to secure its defeat at the polls. As a matter of fact, the proposition for the appropriation for the deepening and improvement of the canals of this State is about the only healthy—I was about to say sane—question in the present campaign. The average politicians to-day represent hypocrisy on the one side, and idiocy on the other.

No improvements, Mr. Gompers said have been made in the canals during the last thirty years, a fact which spoke eloquently against the way they had been run. "What private business," he asked, "would stand such methods?"

Letters of Encouragement.

President Seth Low of Columbia College sent a letter, in which he wrote:

No one acquainted with the history of our State, it seems to me, can question the important part which the canals have played in its development. When the people of the State a number of years ago voted to abolish tolls upon the canals they practically accepted the duty of caring for the canals as a public work, whatever they might involve. It seems to me to go without saying that the canals should be brought up to the highest point of efficiency compatible with reasonable expenditure. The proposal to give to the canals a depth of eight feet at the locks and of nine feet in lieu of seven feet in other places commends itself to me as sagacious and as likely to be worth to the State much more than it would cost.

I am therefore heartily in favor of the proposed improvement.

Ex-Mayor Grant wrote to the committee that he is heartily in favor of the expenditure of whatever sum is needed to prepare the canals for the work they ought to do. They have brought prosperity to the State of New-York, he said, and have helped more largely than any other factor to make New-York the metropolis it is and to endow it with the possibility of governing the commercial world in the future.

Letters were also read from Frank W. Hawley of Pittsford, N. Y., and John A. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee.

CONGRESS OF TEACHERS AT ATLANTA

Interest in Its Work Growing; the Attendance Increasing.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—Interest in the Congress of Teachers appears to be growing, and the attendance at the sessions is increasing. Addresses are made every day by some of the leading educators in the country. President Whitman of Columbia College, Washington; A. P. Montague, W. F. Garrett of the Peabody Normal, and Lawrence C. Hull of New-Jersey spoke today.

Prof. Hull said that, while he advocated the co-education of sexes and races in the North, he would not advise it in the South. Mrs. L. Crozier French of Knoxville read a paper urging a union of the women of the South.

Mrs. Robert S. Catton of North Carolina read a paper on "The True Relation Between Women and the Government."

A Party from Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The Putnam Phalanx, with friends, will leave this city for Atlanta in a special train of ten cars, eight of them sleepers, Saturday afternoon. They will reach Atlanta Tuesday morning. The party is limited to 250 persons, and 235 already have bought tickets. The phalanx will be accompanied by its famous drum corps.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet here Nov. 9, the convention called for Nashville assembling in this city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

8:50 A. M.—5 Battery Place; Dammyer & Westfund; damage, $20.

9:45 A. M.—2,129 Second Avenue; Max Reinhardt; damage, $200.

12:45 P. M.—232 West Fortieth Street; Emil Spangenberg; damage, $25.

2:20 P. M.—74 West Ninety-ninth Street; J. Renwick; damage, $25.

4:05 P. M.—101 West Eighty-eighth Street; S. Brigham; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—135 Division Street; Israel Valenchle; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—121 Bank Street; Henry Mersereau; no damage.

7 P. M.—9 Norfolk Street; A. Bressler and others; damage, $2,150.

7:25 P. M.—10 East Forty-third Street; Dr. Van Valvall; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—260 West Houston Street; Margaret Holland; dwelling; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Charles Michael's residence burned. Loss $7,000; partly insured.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29.—The parochial school connected with the Church of Our Lady of the Valley was, this morning, damaged $5,000 by fire.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 29.—The building 113 Wood Street, occupied in part by Charles Welter as a paint shop, was damaged $25,000 by fire; insurance, $20,000.

Catarrh

Is just as surely a disease of the blood as Scrofula. So say the best authorities. How foolish, then, to expect a cure from snuffs, inhalants, &c. The sensible course is to purify your blood by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are mild and effective.

GERMANS FOR TAMMANY

Thousands of Them Will Parade with Music and Lanterns.

WILL BE 747 SOCIETIES IN LINE

Complete List of Those That Will Take Part from Various Businesses and Social Organizations in the City.

There is much activity being displayed at the German-American Reform Union headquarters at present. The arrangements for the monster parade to-morrow night monopolize the time and labor of the officers and corps of assistants of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws and the German-American Reform Union. Each additional hour brings with it official announcements from more societies who desire to participate in the parade. The magnitude of the list up to last night astounded the officers, who had no idea that they

Major William Wenzel,

Marshal of the Largest Division, Having a Membership of over 40,000 Men.

would find such ready responses from the German societies and clubs as have been received.

When the number of organizations enrolled was computed last night, Dr. John Friedrich and his fellow-officers were simply amazed to find a total of 747 that had signified their intention to be in the line of march. So jubilant were the officers over the unexpected result that they resolved to make an attempt to have the German-American Citizens' Union show to the public how strong they are.

"We will furnish the German-American Citizens' Union with bands of music, all the lanterns they may desire, and pay the entire expense of a parade, if they will come before the people and let all voters judge of their strength," said Dr. John Friederich, the President, and Herman Sulzer, the Treasurer, of the organizations. "They can select the time for the demonstration and we will equip them at our expense. By adopting this plan, all New-Yorkers can ascertain the relative strength of the two organizations, although we have failed to find anything like an organization of the 'bolters.' Our proposition will be backed up by those in authority here, so we cannot be accused of bluffing."

The list of societies that will march in bodies to-morrow night comprises many of the largest German social, beneficial, and trades organizations of New-York. The largest delegations will be found in the fourth division, which will be in charge of Major William Wenzel as Marshal. The organizations represented have a membership far exceeding 40,000, and Major Wenzel is confident that his men will not fall far short of 20,000, if it is a pleasant evening. Among the prominent societies enrolled to march are the following:

The Deutscher Krieger Bund, consisting of twenty-two companies; the German Veteran Societies of New-York, the following twenty sharpshooters' clubs: Bloomingdale German Butchers' Guard; Columbia Schuetzen Bund, German-American Schuetzen Society, East River Butchers' Guard, Germania Schuetzen Bund; Harlem Independence Schuetzen Corps, Independent New-York Schuetzen, Manhattan Schuetzen Bund, New-York Central Schuetzen Corps, New-York Confectioners' Guard, New-York City Schuetzen Corps, New-York Plattdeutsche Schuetzen Corps, New-York Schuetzen Gilde, New-York Butchers' Light Guard, New-York Schuetzen Bund No. 1; New-York Schuetzen Corps, and Yorkville Brewers' Batallion.

The singing societies enrolled so far are Bremer Gesang Verein, Franz Abt Schueler, Franz Schubert Mannerchor, Germania Maennerchor, Germania Liederkranz, Gruetli Maennerchor, Harlem Sicherkranz, Harlem Mannerchor, Harlem Maennerchor, Harlem Liederkranz, Harlem Liederkranz, Helvetia Maennerchor, Heine Bund, Junger Maennerchor, Mozart Verein, Mozart Harmonie, Gesang Verein Oesterreich, Pomuchelakopp, Schillerbund, Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Schottener Maennerchor, Teutonia Gesang Verein, Turtle Bay Maennerchor, Theodore Koerner Liedertafel, Unter Uns, Uhland Bund, United Singers of New-York, and Yorkville Maennerchor.

The following 156 bowling clubs will be in line: Independent XX., Franz Schubert, West Side Seventeenth Ward, Columbia, Gramercy, Congress, Old Bowery No. 1, Star, Albemarle, Millionen, Hoffnung, Doctoren, St. Nicholas, Wednesday Eve, Jolly, Prominent, Suevia, None Such, Truant, Beethoven, Lamstedter, Original Lobster, Nordeutsche, Cleveland, Diamond, Heinbund, Esmeralda, Eagle, Doppel Eiche, Clover, Dandies, Yorkville, Hillary, Fenler, Vigiland, Gaiety, Wilshoefer, Bremerhaven, Amateur, Jefferson, Wang-Linique, Felix, Amazone, Poodle, Home, Kidney Stew, Obelisk, Hell Gate, Steinburgler, Mount Morris, Woodland, Plattdeutscher, Concordia, Indian, American, Lotus, Riverside, Harmonie, Winona, Circle, West Side, Tallahooma, Park, Crescent, Madison, Harbor, Circle No. 2, Salvator, Aetna, Hudson, Price Knot, Clinton, Ridge, Excelsior, Phoenix, Standard, West Side No. 2, Golden Rod, Manhattan, Central, Hit or Miss, Social, Salamander, Brownies, Confectioners', Hannovera, Nassau Boat, Jolliers, Freundschafts, Seventh Regiment, Gotham, Washington Irving, Doppel Eiche, Lyceum, Hessen-Darmstaedter, Pansy, Paradise, Rowdy Boys, Young Sports, Star, Social No. 2, Eccentric, Grand Opera, East River, Lachnagarr, Gesmonde, Roeber, Droste's Bakers, Annex, Indian, Gustav Adolph, Eichenkranz, Badania, Grover Cleveland, Tuesday Night, Olymp, Pioneer, Eichenkranz No. 2, Original Liberty, Schillerbund, Jonah, Pomuchelaskopp, American, Lobster, Mozart, Leo Merzbach, Desi Gentiy, West Harlem, Columbia, Liberty, Vineta, Odd Fellows, Melrose, and Republican, Swiss-American, College, Anchors, Knickerbocker, Cleremont, Fidella, Imperial, Germania Bank, Atlantic, Merchants', Terrace, Liberty No. 2, Potter Club, Racer, Marcello, Phoenix No. 2, Felsenkeller, Teutonia, Atlas, and Puck.

The employees of the following firms will participate: Jacob Ruppert, Atlas Brewing Company, Bavarian Brewing Company, Beadleston & Woerz, Bernheimer & Schmidt, H. Clausen & Son, Clausen & Price, Coleman Brewing Company, Consumers' Brewing Company, Thomas Conville Brewing Company, Peter Doelger, Joseph Doelger Sons, F. H. & W. H. Ebling Brewing Company, George Ehret, John Eichler Brewing Company, E. Elias Brewing Company, Empire State Brewing Company, James Everard Brewing Company, A. Finck & Sons, Flanagan, Nay & Co., H. Groh & Sons, J. & M. Haffen, C. P. Hawkins & Sons, Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, Howard & Childs, J. C. G. Huepfel Brewing Company, A. Huepfel Sons, David Jones, H. Koehler & Co., John Kress Brewing Company, J. Kuntz Brewing Company, V. Loewer Brewing Company, T. J. Lyman & Co., David Mayer Brewing Company, W. A. Miles & Co., F. Oppermann, Jr., O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty, George Ringler & Co., Jacob Ruppert, F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, Philip Schaefer & Son, Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel, Conrad Stein, David Stevenson Brewing Company, Russell & Rees, J. Wallace & Son, D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Company, Henry Zeltner, Louis Samuels, A. Kleint, Louis Rohkohl, Schiffer & Olt, B. Newmark & Co., M. Foster & Co., P. J. Schaeffer, Rohe Brothers, P. E. Haag, Charles Billing, Peter Brueckner, Valentin Cook, W. J. Dempsey, John Weber & Co., Julius Kern R. H. Wolff & Co., De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, Sunn Brothers, Louis E. Neumann & Co., Schumacher & Etlinger, Harlem River Milling Company, Gustav Schoeck, J. Schwarzwalder & Son, Anton Hoffmann, B. Fischer & Co., Moritz Sombra, Frank Mayer, J. Heppenheimer & Sons, William Zinser & Co., Herman Bartsch, J. Goldmann, New-York O. K. Model Bakery Fleischmann & Co., American Biscuit Manufacturing Company, Fogely Warren Company, New-York Biscuit Company, Treadwell & Harris Baking Company, Armour Packing Company, William Ottmann & Co., Schwarzenfeld & Sulzberger, Swift & Co., Behning Piano Company, Decker Brothers, Estey Piano Company, Ernest Gabler & Co., Hardman, Peck & Co., Kroeger Piano Company, Sohmer & Co., Max Stadie, Steinway & Sons, Swick Piano Company, Charles Lindner, Sulzer's Harlem River Park, Terrace Garden, Central Opera House, Grand Central Palace, Brommer's Union Park, Lyon Park, Wendel's Assembly Rooms, Schuttheis's Fort Washington Casino, Everett Hall, Germania Assembly Rooms, Schutzen Hall, Atlantic Garden, Koppelkom's Tammany Hall, Beethoven Hall, Webster Hall, Murray Hill Lyceum, Renwick Hall, New Irving Hall, Concordia Assembly Rooms, Maennerchor Hall, Orpheus Hall, Arlington Hall, Liberty Hall, Apollo Hall, Caledonian Hall, Turn Hall, Lyric Hall, Cosmopolitan Hall, Wendel's Fort George Park, Sulzer's Westchester Park, Old Homestead Park, Adelphia Hall, Brevoort Hall, and Clarendon Hall.

The following Volksfest organizations, which have a combined membership of over 10,000, will be in line: Badischer Volksfest Verein, Bayerischer Volksfest Verein, Connstatter Volksfest Verein, Hessischer Volksfest Verein of New-York, Hessischer Volksfest Verein; Hessen-Darmstaedter Volksfest Verein, Pfaelzer Volksfest Verein, Schwaebischer Volksfest Verein; United Swiss Societies, composed of thirty-six societies, and the Plattdutsch Volksfest Vereen, comprising 167 societies.

The following secret orders will take part in the parade: United Brothers Lodge, No. 123; Lodges Nos. 1, 7, 11, 6, and 8 of the Orden der Ehren-Brueder; Lodges Nos. 3, 277, 60, 163, 161, and 61 of the Order of Red Men; thirty lodges of the German Order Harugari, ten lodges of the order Soehne der Freiheit, twelve lodges of the Order Alleman, fourteen lodges of the Orden Der Hermann Soehne.

The following Business Men's Associations will be in attendance: Boss Bakers' Union, Baker Bosses' Society, Butchers' Association, Central Association of Retail Dealers, German Master Bakers' Sick Benefit Association, German Baker Boss Association, New-York Cigar Manufacturers' Association, New-York Retail Grocers' Union, United Confectioners' Association, Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, and Die Mucker.

The turner organizations in line will be: Bohemian Turn Society "Sokol," General Turnverein, German-American Turnverein of Melrose, Harlem Turnverein, Melrose Turnverein, Mount Morris Turnverein, New-York Turnverein, New York Turnverein "Bloomingdale," Rheinpfaelzer Turnverein, Schweizer Turnverein, Turnverein Vorwaerts, New-York Turn Bezirk. There will be thirty-five district associations of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association and the thirty-five Assembly distrct organizations of the German-American Reform Union.

There was a large meeting of the German-American Reform Union of the Eleventh Assembly District last night in Schillinger's Hall, 458 Ninth Avenue, and a mass meeting of the German-American Reform Union of the Seventeenth Assembly District in Franke's Hall, 763 Tenth Avenue. The principal speaker at both meetings was George Juraschek, whose argument against Carl Schurz's stand in the campaign evoked much enthusiasm.

MR. VAN ALEN'S ESTATE MORTGAGED

To Secure the Bail on the Suit to be Tried Against Him.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—Upon James J. Van Alen's arrival last evening, Deputy Sheriff Kauil was summoned to Wakehurst, and, with Samuel R. Honey, who is managing the local end of the difficulty under the direction of Mr. Van Alen's New-York lawyers, was in consultation with Mr. Van Alen until a late hour last night.

As a matter of form, the writ of arrest was presented, but the reading of it was waived, and Charles H. Koehne, Jr., Col. Honey's assistant, was accepted as bail, while for surety the whole of Mr. Van Alen's extensive and elaborate estate, Wakehurst, was mortgaged to James Anthony, Sheriff, and Pardon S. Kauil, Deputy Sheriff. This property is taxed for $217,900, and the mortgage specifically sets forth that it is given only as a bond for the payment of all losses, costs, damages, expenses, suits, actions, claims, and demands, which the Sheriff may sustain or be subjected to by the acceptance of Koehne as bail, he being a young man working for his daily bread. It also provides for Van Alen's paying the final judgment in the suit for which the writ is issued, or, in case of failure to do this, to surrender his body, and, finally, in case of failure to do this, the deed shall be in full force as a transfer to the Sheriffs or their heirs.

There is no time named for the mortgage to run, except that it covers the time the case is to be before the courts.

THE NUMBER OF BALLOTS

County Clerks Unable to Determine Their Duty as to Printing.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—County Clerks are constantly asking questions which develop defects in the new blanket ballot law. Just at present the County Clerks are asking about the number of ballots they are expected to print. This question is prompted by this provision:

The number of official ballots of each kind to be provided for each polling place for each election to be held thereat, except a town meeting or a village election held at a different time from a general election, shall be three times as many ballots as there were names of voters on the registry of voters of such district for such election, at the close of the fourth meeting for such registry.

The law is silent as to how the County Clerks shall ascertain what the number of persons registered is. The Secretary of State tells all who inquire that they must write to Town and City Clerks for the information desired.

German C. E. Convention.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 29.—The second annual convention of German Christian Endeavor Societies of the Atlantic District was opened this evening in the German Evangelical Church, Hoboken. Representatives were present from societies in forty cities in the district, which comprises the Eastern States. The delegates were addressed by the Rev. J. G. Hehr of Brooklyn, the Rev. H. C. Gruhnert of Orange, N. J.; the Rev. J. H. Wolff of Brooklyn, and the Rev. J. F. Kearn of Orange Valley, N. Y. The convention will be closed to-morrow night.

Better the School than the Assembly.

From The Troy Telegram, (Rep.)

The Republican nominee for member of Assembly in the south district is George Anderson of Schodack. He has been pictured as a man of intelligence, yet this is a true copy of a note he sent to the Registry Board of the Fourth District of Schodack:

"Poot John Conlon and Wm. Sprage (Sprague) on the registeration list."

"The Secret?"

Said MR. DEPEW—

"Of my fine fresh voice and general 'peachiness' around election time?" Then he chortled, and glancing around the banquet board he whispered loud enough for everybody to hear: "Why, RIKER'S EXPECTORANT, of course."

Only 60 cts. a bottle for this swift, pleasant and CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup or any other Throat or Lung trouble. Your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's

6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF THE CENTURY MAGAZINE WILL BE READY ON FRIDAY NOVEMBER FIRST.

New type, New paper, New Features, Beginning Mrs. Humphry Ward's New Novel.

FOR BETTER EXCISE LAWS

Continued from Page 1.

the views and ideas of his German-American fellow-citizens on the Sunday closing question. Among other things, Mr. Ottendorfer wrote:

Our citizens of German birth and descent, who have always been, with rare exceptions, enthusiastic supporters of all the exertions for the extermination of corruption in the administration of our public affairs, are at present in a pitiful situation. They feel it their duty to oppose with all their might the arbitrary enforcement of what they consider sumptuary laws, containing gross violations of their personal liberty. Not to excuse or to approve their opposition—and the result to which it may lead—which I do not do, but to make their views comprehensive to fair-minded men, their arguments deserve some consideration. "Why is it," they say, "that a law which applied to the whole State is only enforced in the City of New-York, and even here in an arbitrary way in so far that provisions of it which affect the poorer classes of the people are enforced most rigidly, even with the recourse to the Jesuitical doctrine 'that the end justifies the means,' while other provisions, affecting richer classes are suspended or their enforcement delayed to a future time?" "If the authorities," they say, "can compromise their conscience in relation to certain provisions of the law, it is hypocrisy for them to say that they must obey their oath of office, regardless to consequences; neither can their excuse be admitted as correct that for the eradication of corruption it is necessary to attack the evil in one, it may be the most prominent spot, for the opinion of the authorities about the greater or smaller evil influence of the violation of certain provisions of the law can, and should not, control their action."

It is not a question of beer with the German-Americans, continues Mr. Ottendorfer. It is a question of personal liberty, just as it was a question of personal liberty and not the mere money involved that made our Revolutionary forefathers object to taxation without representation.

"Those who see in this whole matter nothing but a beer question," declares Mr. Ottendorfer, "seem to be incapable of appreciating the value and importance of principles when they are materialized in a concrete case."

Unless relief comes that shall take this purely personal question out of politics, Mr. Ottendorfer says, he fears that it will serve as a "fire brand" to singe State as well as National politics. As to home rule and local option as a solution, the editor of The Staats-Zeitung has this to say:

Unrestricted home rule in its application to the subject under discussion is an impossibility, not to say absurdity. The State never will nor can divest itself of all control over the subject, and leave the excise and Sunday opening question to become the football of pot-house politicians, who may use a temporary excitement in a community by tickling the passions of the masses, to introduce a state of affairs which is as injurious to the morality, as it would be objectionable to the rights of the minority, who can expect to be protected in their religious exercises.

In my opinion, therefore, the speediest and simplest way to lead out of this dilemma would consist in the enactment of a special excise law with a Sunday-opening provision for cities of the first, or the first and second class, containing substantially the provisions enumerated in the resolutions of the Republican and State Democratic County Conventions. If it is considered necessary to ascertain the opinion of the citizens of cities of this class, in relation to this matter, it may, if this can be done constitutionally, be left to the vote of these cities to decide whether they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to be effected by this law, or if they prefer to remain under the general law applicable to the whole State. To this extent local option may be considered desirable.

In conclusion, Mr. Ottendorfer expresses the hope that "our next Legislature will see the necessity of the immediate adoption and adoption of a measure as indicated above, not only in the interest of the larger cities of the State, but for the healthy condition and purification of our political life."

The gentleman who read Mr. Ottendorfer's letter turned to Mr. Roosevelt in concluding it, and remarked that he supposed the Commissioner would like to answer some intimations in it. After the applause died away, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Ottendorfer seems to be in a position which it is difficult to occupy with dignity—perched on the fence. He does not state what he thinks, but shields himself behind the State. He thinks that other people think. He asks: 'Why is it that a law which applies to the whole State is enforced only in New-York?' Well, I don't know. One reason is that I have no power outside of New-York City."

Mr. Roosevelt would not touch on the question of open or closed saloons on Sunday, but he wanted the law changed so that the police would have no right to enter any saloon he believed to be selling liquor illegally, and which would compel saloon keepers to keep their blinds open at all times when they are not allowed to do business.

WILL SUPPORT DEMOCRATS.

Circular of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association.

The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association decided at a meeting yesterday to issue the following circular throughout the city:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1895.

Dear Sir: With the desire of informing the public of the position maintained by this organization in the present political status, we do issue the following declaration:

We feel that, as business men and citizens of this State, and as those who aid in the financial support, both of the city, State, and country to an extent much larger, by way of revenue, than the sums paid by any other class of business men, it becomes our bounden duty as an organization to take action when questions of such great moment arise, involving both our business rights and personal liberties, as have arisen during the present era of what has been termed "reform."

We, therefore, give you the reasons for the indorsement of the platform of the Democratic Party in this State, in convention assembled, in Syracuse, on Sept. 24, 1895.

First—In common with all other business men, we have felt the deteriorating effect of the policy, manifestly unwise and oppressive, adopted by the so-called reformers, the result of which has been that the money earned within our territorial limits has been driven from the business houses of this city and expended elsewhere, thus affecting very materially not only the liquor traffic, but all business men—particularly small dealers—engaged in almost every line of industry.

Second—Feeling, as we do, the evil effects of so-called reform, we have concluded, as an organization, to indorse the candidates of the regularly recognized Democratic Party for Senate and Assembly, knowing that we have more to expect from them than from those to whose conduct is directly attributable the deplorable condition of business in this city.

Third—We believe we have a right to assert our claims and express our views in this emergency, and call the attention of the business community and property owners of this metropolis to the number of vacant stores on the many principal thoroughfares of the city, the stagnation in all lines of business, and call to their minds that this state of affairs did not exist until we were burdened with the so-called reform, that not alone has driven trade from New-York, but has also robbed the wage-earner of the opportunity of adequate self-sustenance.

HENRY HIRSCH, President.
P. M. MALLON, Recording Secretary.
BERNARD COURTNEY,
CHRIS. NOONEY,
MORRIS TEKULSKY,
JAMES HOLMES,
C. BODE,
HOWARD COOPER,
JOHN SHADY,
Excise Committee.

The above circular was adopted yesterday in printed form, the names of the President, Recording Secretary, and Excise Committee being added.

President Hirsch said the circular was agreed upon by a unanimous vote, despite reports that at last week's meeting there was lack of harmony on the wording of the circular.

The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association will take part to-morrow night in the parade of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, 5,000 strong. D. B. Kerens will be the marshal, and President Hirsch, Chris Boylan, James Welsh, and John Shady his aids.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Channing Langdon.

The Rev. William Channing Langdon, D. D., died at Providence, R. I., yesterday. He was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 10, 1831. He was graduated at Transylvania University at the age of nineteen and was Adjunct Professor of Astronomy and Chemistry in Shelby College, Ky., in the college year of 1850-51. He was appointed Assistant Examiner of the United States Patent Office in May, 1851, and was later its Chief Exam

TO CARRY WESTCHESTER

Democrats Certain that They Will Elect Their Ticket.

BALLOTING MACHINE TO BE USED

Charles P. McClelland and His Friends Feel Assured that He Will Be Returned to the Senate.

Charles P. McClelland, who is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Westchester district, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have received the warmest encouragement from every part of my district, and every day brings new accessions. My opponent has resorted to what I would term unfair methods by misrepresenting me. His latest charge is that I am an enemy of organized labor. Why, I have the indorsement of the Workingmen's Assembly, while he is set down on the legislative list of organized labor as lukewarm. In the Assembly he voted against the bill giving $2 a day to State employes, and against the County Plant Prison bill. He voted for the Penal Code bill, a vicious attack upon organized labor, and also for the repeal of the Saturday Half Holiday bill.

"I have made a thorough canvass of the county, and I find everywhere Democratic sentiment united, strong, and active. The people are awake to the important issues before them this year—the frightful increase in taxes, the infamy of the last Platt Legislature, the scurvy manner in which Westchester in particular has been treated by that Legislature, the conviction that the return of another Platt Senator to Albany will only make their condition worse, the importance of sustaining the Administration at Washington in continuing the great revival in the business of the country, and the vital point of holding this State in the Democratic column on the eve of the Presidential year. Everywhere I find the people enthusiastic for the Democratic State ticket.

"I hear on all sides the highest encomiums on the ability, integrity, and absolute freedom from all objectionable features of the Democratic nominees for State offices. I am confident that Westchester will roll up a very large majority for the Democratic State ticket. Our people say that we have the issues with us this time—economical administration and government, home rule, local liberty, honest, straightforward dealing, and the interests of all business men and taxpayers. The weakest feature of my opponent's canvass is that he is known as an unquestioning follower of Platt, and that he would be a mere puppet in Platt's hands in the Senate. I have always endeavored to shape my action as a Senator according to the best interests of my constituents."

Postmaster Holden of Yonkers said, in reference to the Democratic outlook in Westchester:

"I am sure Charles P. McClelland will be elected Senator, and that we will carry Westchester County for the State ticket. The increase in our tax rate cuts a big figure with us. The increase in our taxes is $150,000 and over, and this fact is making a deep impression with our tax-paying citizens. On this issue we are going to win the county for the State ticket and elect our Senator.

"This election will be a novel one with us, for in Mount Vernon and in Yonkers we are going to use the Meyer balloting machine on election day for the first time. We have no use for emblems, you see, and the color of the Democratic ticket in the machines will be yellow. Our voters have been thoroughly instructed how to vote when they get inside the machines and there will be some heavy voting for personal liberty and Democracy when our voters get a chance to press the Democratic buttons inside the machines."

The Republicans of Westchester County, who have become frightened over the probability that Charles P. McClellan will be elected to the State Senate from that district, are trying to rouse the labor vote against him by claiming that he has been unfriendly to labor.

Mr. McClelland was in the Assembly in 1886 and 1891. The labor measures introduced in the Assembly in 1886 included the Twelve-Hour bill for railroad men in New-York and Brooklyn, the bill creating a Board of Factory Inspectors, the bill creating a State Board of Arbitration, the bill increasing the powers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the bill creating a Prison Commission, with power to lead the way in solving the prison labor problem.

On the final passage of all these bills Mr. McClelland is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

The following labor measures were presented to the Assembly in 1891: Establishing State printing office; Anti-Collar and Cuff Prison bill; Anti-Pinkerton bill; Weekly Pay bill; Scaffolding bill; amending Section 168, Penal Code; rapid transit for New-York City; Capitol appropriation.

Mr. McClelland was recorded in the affirmative on all the above bills.

The labor bills in the Senate of 1892-93 were as follows: Establishing State printing office; the Ten-Hour bill; to prevent deception in the sale of gilded ware; increasing the number of Factory Inspectors; to protect trade marks. Mr. McClelland was absent on the final passage of two of the above bills, viz: To prevent deception in the sale of gilded ware, and increasing the number of Factory Inspectors. On all the other bills he was recorded in the affirmative.

It is on this record that the labor element in Westchester will judge of Mr. McClelland's friendship.

MASS MEETING FOR A. J. CUMMINGS.

His Friends on the West Side Anxious to Elect Him.

A grand mass meeting of citizens of the Tenth Congressional District, regardless of political affiliations, will be held in Koster & Bial's old hall, Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of indorsing Amos J. Cummings for Congress. The meeting has been called by a number of prominent business men and property owners of the west side. The call for the meeting is signed by both Republicans and Democrats, and is as follows:

To the Duly Qualified Voters of the Tenth Congressional District: The undersigned, residents of, and voters in, the Tenth Congressional District, and of different political creeds, invite the people of the district, without regard to party, to join with them in a meeting to be held at Koster & Bial's old hall, Twenty-third Street, Friday, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, to indorse the candidacy of Amos J. Cummings for Congress. We feel that the interests of the city demand the return to Congress of a diligent and faithful member, whose experience and influence in the National councils are known the country over, and who has always used his influence in the Federal Legislature with a conscientious regard for the welfare of his country and the interests of this city. No inexperienced man, however worthy, can fill his place. Precedence on committees is based on length of service.

This is the unwritten law. And, standing with the House and the power to accomplish anything important are also, in a great measure, dependent on length of service in the House, and an intimate acquaintance with its members. All this Mr. Cummings has. No new man can serve the city so well.

The meeting will be addressed by several well-known gentlemen of different political persuasions. The boxes and a number of other seats in the house will be reserved for ladies. Among the speakers will be ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Charles W. Dayton, John R. Fellows, Ashbel P. Fitch, Lafe Pence, and Robert Campbell.

The Anti-Tammany Democracy of the Eleventh Assembly District, at its regular meeting last night, at 458 Eighth Avenue, unanimously resolved to indorse Mr. Cummings for Congress. The resolutions stated that they regarded him "as a soldier and patriot, and an advocate of the laboring classes."

ALL FOR THE TICKET IN KINGS.

Local Contests Will Increase the Majority for the State Nominees.

The managers at the Democratic State headquarters are very sanguine over the outlook in Kings County. They believe that the Democratic State ticket will receive united support there this year.

Frederick B. Bailey, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, yesterday, at the Democratic State headquarters, in speaking of the outlook in Kings County, said:

"I find that, however Democrats may be divided upon local issues, and in support of candidates for offices merely local, they are united in earnest and enthusiastic support of the Democratic State ticket. This I believe to be due to the realization upon the part of all of the very great importance of securing Democratic ascendency in the State of New-York.

"As a result of a canvass of the city during the last ten days, I consider it almost a certainty that the majority for the Democratic State ticket will exceed 12,000, and possibly 15,000. I consider that the differences between Democrats in the Mayoralty campaign will have the effect of bringing out an unusually large Democratic vote in the City of Brooklyn. The registration, while somewhat difficult to analyze on account of the great growth of population in the wards lying at the east and south of Brooklyn, nevertheless indicates that Democrats throughout the city have registered with few exceptions."

CASES OF ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

Acting Capt. Thompson's Discoveries—Hearings in General Sessions.

A number of cases of false registration came up before Judge Allison, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

John Barray, who registered from the Washington Lodging House, 153 East Twenty-third Street, and John Reilly, who registered from the Olive Tree Lodging House, 342 East Twenty-third Street, pleaded guilty. Through their counsel they said they were drunk at the time and did not know what they were doing; others induced them to do it. Judge Allison asked who those others were. They said some friends, and that they were sorry they did it.

Judge Allison said it was a very serious and dangerous crime, and must be stopped. He remanded them for sentence until Thursday.

Patrick Cassidy was in Bellevue when he registered. He pleaded not guilty and said he thought he had a right to register. John Wilson, who registered from 170 Bleecker Street, also pleaded not guilty. He lived there until Oct. 4.

Acting Captain Walter L. Thompson of the Oak Street Station yesterday applied to Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Police Court, for warrants for persons who have illegally registered. The Captain personally has been verifying the registration lists in some parts of his precinct since Saturday night, and has found a number of fraudulent registrations.

He is continuing his work and expects to ask for more warrants to-day.

YATES COUNTY GOING DEMOCRATIC.

Independent Republicans Will Materially Help to Make It So.

Chairman Charles H. Eaton of the Yates County Democratic Committee came down from Penn Yann yesterday to see the party managers at the Democratic State headquarters. To the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"The Democrats of our county are alive to the importance of this election. The candidates on the Democratic State ticket are personally known throughout our section of the State, and for this reason they are going to have the support of every Democrat, and I know of many independent Republicans who will vote our ticket.

"We are enthusiastic up our way, and are confident that William T. Beaumont, our candidate for member of Assembly, will be elected. He is making a rattling canvass, and has spurred us up to active and persistent work. We will make a good showing for the State ticket, and do better than last year and better than we did in 1893. We are united for success, and there is not a Democrat in Yates County who does not believe we shall elect our State ticket."

MR. GROTE IS GENEROUS.

He Is Willing to "Let Bygones Be Bygones."

They were leaning on "Fatty" Grote's bar yesterday afternoon, two east side statesmen of local reputation. Their half-filled beer glasses were within easy reach. One of them was clean shaven, and the other expected to be.

"I don't see why the papers pound 'Fatty,'" remarked the taller man. "He ain't done nothing."

"That's what I say," chimed in the other. "To be sure, he was in the cooler once in a while when he was a lad—"

"Twenty times, I think it was," said a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Yes; something like that. I don't just remember meself. But what of it? Boys will be boys," said the short man.

"What has he got to say about his record?" the reporter asked.

"Nothin'," said the tall man. "He's willing to let bygones be bygones—to forgive and forget is his motto."

TAMMANY'S "MARES' NEST."

Is Certain the Police Board Is Secretly Conspiring to Defeat It.

Some of the Tammany leaders were apparently very much perturbed yesterday over reports which, they said, had reached them.

One of these reports was that there had been colonization of a number of negro laborers who were brought here to work on the Jerome Park Reservoir. It was announced that "steps will be taken to prevent any fraudulent voting among the aqueduct workmen just arrived from the South."

Another "plot" was discovered by Tammany Hall authorities as follows:

"It centres in Mulberry Street and involves the handling of the official ballots. This work is brought under suspicion by the orders of the Commissioners to continue the printing of the Rooster ballots despite the fact that they have been enjoined by the Supreme Court from issuing them as official ballots. This will result in making the time for printing a corrected ballot entirely too short to permit the 4,000,000 that are required to be finished and distributed to the polling places. The matter is a very serious one, as no other than official ballots can be voted. The deep cunning of this plot is made apparent when it is considered that the early morning voters are those of the hard-working class, the very men who feel the strongest on the personal liberty issue raised by the action of the very same Police Board whose handling of the official ballots seems intended to disfranchise them. No one, least of all the magnates of Mulberry Street, can doubt that the votes of thousands who must vote in the first hour that the polls are open, if they vote at all, will be almost wholly in favor of home rule and the enforcement of the laws so that they will bear equally upon the community as a whole."

This is Tammany's point of view.

EDWARD BELL'S DEMOCRACY.

Opposed to the Dictation of Nominations by One Man.

Park Commissioner Edward Bell's resignation as the associate leader of Tammany in the Twentieth Assembly District, and as a member of the organization, attracted considerable attention among the leaders of the Wigwam yesterday.

In explaining his reasons for leaving Tammany Hall at this time, Mr. Bell said, among other things:

"Apparently the nominations were dictated by one man, and as I had conditionally accepted a place on the Executive Committee, and the associate leadership, I thought I was justified in withdrawing from the organization in which, seemingly, the principles of true Democracy had no place. The failure of a true organization, such as was absolutely necessary to put Tammany Hall before the public in a better light, I felt most keenly. As an organization I still have the same love for it as I had in my younger days, and still have its interests at heart, but, considering that there has been no change, notwithstanding the lessons of last November, I cannot, consistently with the Democratic principles which have been my guide through life, remain longer a member of Tammany Hall. But, while I cannot fight with her, I will not fight against her."

Going Home to Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Morton left for Ellerslie this afternoon, and will not return to Albany until after election. He will receive the election returns at his home in Ellerslie.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Carlisle left here this afternoon for Kentucky, to register and vote at the November election.

Manley Favors San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Joseph H. Manley, the member of the Republican National Executive Committee from Maine, arrived yesterday noon. Mr. Manley declares his visit to the coast is for pleasure only, and he declines to discuss politics. He is stanch for San Francisco, however, as the meeting place of the Republican National Convention.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

—The State Republican Committee of Virginia is to meet next month and Republican politicians of that State are looking forward to it with great interest, for the Chairman to be elected will be a successor to the late Gen. Mahone as the leader of the Republican Party in Virginia. The new Chairman naturally will exert considerable influence in the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention. The rivalry for the position is between Gen. James A. Walker, the only Republican elected to Congress from the State at the last election, and Col. William Lamb of Norfolk. Democrats are hopeful that the contest between these politicians may have the effect of preventing the harmonious feeling in the committee which Republican Party leaders elsewhere would like to see. Th Democrats of Virginia have little fear this year of the combined efforts of the Republicans, Populists, and disgruntled Democrats.

—Theodore Koehler, the Democratic candidate for State Senator in Queens County, which is the Second District, and John Lewis Childs, the Republican aspirant for the same office, are exchanging compliments by the publication of letters in the local press. The subject at issue is the responsibility for the introduction of a bill in the Legislature two years ago, for the construction of a tunnel under Newtown Creek, between Long Island City and Brooklyn. Mr. Childs had charge of the bill in both houses, and he is trying to disclaim his connection with the measure by asserting that he has since acknowledged his mistake. Mr. Koehler advocated the measure before the Supervisors, but afterward dropped it, and gave his support to the project for building a lift bridge over the creek.

—Secretary Sheerin of the Democratic National Committee is reported as saying he does not know when the committee will meet to decide on a time and place for the Democratic National Convention. A conference of the officers of the committee has not even been suggested, he says. The meeting may take place in December, but he would not be surprised if it should be held in January. To quote Mr. Sheerin: "There seems to be an impression among the Republicans that there will be a long, hard-fought campaign next year. The party leaders appear to believe they ought to get into the campaign as early as possible. I believe the business world would like to see a short campaign."

—The question of the eligibility of Theodore Koehler, the Democratic candidate for State Senator in Queens County, has been raised by the Republicans. Mr. Koehler is the member of the Queens County Board of Supervisors from Long Island City, and the Republicans announce that he is a city officer, and consequently under the provisions of Section 8 of Article III. of the Constitution, is ineligible for the office for which he has been nominated.

—A meeting in support of the Democratic ticket will be held under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Club of the City of New-York in the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. Ex-Gov. Flower, Perry Belmont, Robert B. Roosevelt, Sheldon Bilery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, M. Warley Platzek, John R. Fellows, and Lindsay Gordon, have been invited to address the meeting.

—There is a feeling in Washington that the Democrats of Ohio have a much better chance of winning at the coming election than they appeared to have a fortnight ago. Mr. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has attacked the Republicans at their most vulnerable point in charging corruption as the result of bossism in the cities, and his appeal for better methods is arousing Democratic enthusiasm.

—James Haltigan, Chairman of the State Democracy in the Fifteenth Assembly District; Daniel F. Sheehan, its Treasurer, and Thomas J. Hagan, its Secretary, state on oath that the statement which has been made to the effect that the bulk of the State Democracy organization in the district had repudiated the candidature of Thomas J. McManus for the Senate, is false.

—At a meeting of Good Government Clubs B and C, held at Grand Circle Monday evening, it was voted to indorse the candidature for the Assembly of Francis W. Aymar of the State Democracy in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

—At a special meeting, the Grand Council of the Union Veterans' Protective Association unanimously decided to indorse for Senator in the Twenty-first District George Drake Smith, a veteran.

A MARRIED COUPLE'S ESCAPE

The Way in Which a Crowd of Rice and Shoe Throwers Were Evaded by a Bride and Groom.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 29.—Grace Leavitt and Irving Keeler were married last night. Miss Leavitt's home has been with her father, who lives over the store of Leavitt & Shurburne, a firm of which he was a member. The newly married couple were to have started on their wedding trip this morning, and as the hour of their departure was known, a big crowd of young men and women assembled shortly before the time in front of the store. Those in the crowd were armed with packages of rice, bundles of old shoes, and similar articles, which are supposed to bring good luck to the newly married pair.

The wedding party descended the stairs and, finding the crowd waiting, the bridegroom, after opening the front door, hastily shut it again. The party then ran upstairs, but the crowd held its place on the sidewalk. There seemed at first to be no escape, as there was no exit from the upper floor to the rear yard without passing through the store, in plain view of those on the sidewalk. The bridegroom was equal to the occasion. He went out to the rear, through the store, unaccompanied and divested of his coat and hat. He obtained a ladder in the yard and placed it to a window in the rear of the second story. He then returned through the store. The crowd in front laughed and patiently waited for the coming of the bride and bridegroom, who now had but a few minutes in which to catch their train.

The bride and bridegroom descended to the rear yard by means of the ladder. Their flight was unobserved by those in front. By scaling two fences, the couple reached another street and a livery stable, where they obtained a fast horse. Then they started in the direction of Newfield, and took good care the waiting crowd should not know in which direction they went.

Those in the crowd determined to outwit the young couple, so they boarded a train on the West Jersey road and went to Newfield, expecting to meet the couple there. But Mr. and Mrs. Keeler did not go to Newfield. They drove across country to Bridgeton, where they spent to-day, and late this afternoon they passed through Vineland on a Central Railroad train bound for New-York. Those who went to Newfield waited there several hours and returned home disappointed. They promise the couple a rousing welcome on their home coming.

WILL NEED MORE MONEY

Republican Leaders Concerned About Getting Interpreters.

TO LOOK TO THE FIFTY FOR FUNDS

Manner of Marking the Ballots Must Be Widely Explained, They Say —The Question of Watchers at the Polls.

The Republican district leaders have a new grievance. They find that the new ballot law is so confusing in its terms, and so uncertain in its application, that a force of paid interpreters will be required on election day to explain to intending voters how to mark a ballot so that it will count a vote for each office to be filled.

These paid interpreters are not to be watchers, as they must be free to come and go with the supporters of the fusion ticket. According to estimates furnished to Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, by the leaders, some election districts will require one interpreter, some two, and so on, up to six for the less enlightened parts of the city.

The average number of interpreters for each election district over the whole city will be three. At a cost of $5 a piece, 4,000 interpreters will absorb $20,000.

When the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty was approached a few days ago with a request from the Republican and State Democracy wings of the fusion army for $41,000 to pay watchers it turned to the members of the seceding Good Government Clubs for volunteer unpaid watchers.

So far, the volunteer plan has not proved a success, and it is quite possible that the Committee of Fifty may yet extend an olive branch to the supporters of the Good Government ticket in order to insure a supply of watchers to prevent fraud at the polls. It must either pay regular party watchers or provide itself with volunteers from some source not yet tapped.

The Republican district leaders are willing to let the question of watchers stand aside for a few days, while the more imperative demand for interpreters is satisfied.

"Just look at our position," said a Republican leader yesterday. "Nearly all the men who have furnished us with campaign supplies in former years are now giving their money to the Committee of Fifty. We cannot flood the town with simple directions to place a cross in the circle at the head of the first column, because such a step would be regarded as treachery to our State Democracy allies.

"If the Committee of Fifty refuses to furnish us with money for interpreters, a proportion, no one knows how large, of our ballots will be spoiled. This is the most important matter which has come up so far during the present campaign, and unless it receives prompt attention from the committee of Fifty, irretrievable harm will be done."

The Republican Chairmen of Campaign Committees held a short meeting yesterday afternoon, at which both Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Van Cott were present. It was resolved to present the matter of the interpreters to the Committee of Fifty as soon as possible, and after a favorable reply had been received, to urge the necessity of a thoroughly efficient corps of watchers at the polls.

A final meeting of the same body will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Republican county headquarters, when it is expected that the final distribution of supplies will be made.

Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman of the Republican County Campaign Committee, said yesterday that his hopes of the fusion ticket's success had been raised very high by a meeting which had been held on Monday.

"At this meeting," said Mr. Van Cott, "representatives from each Assembly district were present. They were asked to give the lowest estimate of the vote for the fusion ticket, based on an actual canvass of the election districts. The total gave a handsome majority for the fusion ticket.

"The tide is already on the turn. At first there were strong fears that the minds of the voters might be confused by the issue of obsolete Sunday laws.

"Gradually these fears have lessened. The Italians will have a big mass meeting tomorrow in favor of the fusion ticket. The Hebrews are less incensed than they were at first. The small German storekeepers are beginning to perceive that their only hope of having old, musty laws which have cumbered the statute books for generations repealed lies in the election of a Republican Legislature."

GOVERNMENT CLUB MEN TO STAY.

Justice Barrett Denies Mr. Nathan's Application Adverse to the Ticket.

An application was made to Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday by Ralph Nathan, a lawyer, and also petitioner, for an injunction to restrain the Police Commissioners from printing or distributing ballots containing the names of the Good Government Clubs' candidates.

Mr. Nathan contended that the Good Government Clubs were not a nominating body or a political party at the last general election, and therefore could not have polled 1 per cent. of the votes cast at the last election.

He also said that last year the Good Government Clubs did not file a certificate as a political party, nor even a certificate of independent nominations.

"Do you mean to say that on a mere statement from a single citizen," asked Judge Barrett, "that this organization did not poll 1 per cent of the vote I must reverse the action of the Police Commissioners? You must give me the facts—the facts which were before the Police Commissioners, and on which their action was taken."

In reply, Mr. Nathan said that the statements that he had made were facts, and that he believed, under the law, that any citizen might make a complaint.

Joseph H. Choate said that common justice, first of all, demanded that the action of the petitioner should have been more timely.

"We filed our certificate on Oct. 9," said Mr. Choate, in answer to a question from the Court. "However, I do not mean our certificate, because I am not a member of the party."

Mr. Choate said that the court was bound to take the return of the board as true, as it had nothing to act on except the evidence given. It was impossible to prove how many votes were cast, but the question was whether there was evidence tending to show that they did not poll 1 per cent. Mr. Choate quoted the fact that at one of the elections in 1893, where the Good Government people had nominated a man for Assembly who was not nominated or indorsed by any of the other parties, he had polled 2,100 votes.

Mr. Choate also said that the membership of the clubs had been 3,500, and that it was to be supposed that nearly all of these earnest young men would vote for their party.

"They hope some day to be a great party, to supplant the other parties, in fact."

Mr. Choate said that it was certainly a fact that not one-sixth of the members of the great parties were enrolled members of organization clubs. He contended that it had been proved conclusively before the Commissioners that the Good Government people were a party and entitled to standing as such.

Mr. Nathan referred to the fact that there was an affidavit from the printer that he would not be able to get out the ballots if he was hampered, and the lawyer said that there was a provision in the law that the ballots could be written as near as possible like the official ones in this case.

Judge Barrett was angry at this. He said that if the contract had been given to any of the large newspapers or publishing houses the printing could be done in forty-eight hours. He said that it was sought to continually hamper the courts with this cry about not being able to print the ballots, and that it would not be considered. If the establishment was not properly equipped it should not have had the contract.

In dismissing the action, Judge Barrett said that a case had not been made out, and that if it was necessary for a party to present affidavits from every person who had voted their ticket to entitle them to a right to nominate, then there would be an end to the people's rights, and all parties who fused or combined on certain candidates and did not make independent nominations would be relegated to the realms of independent nominations. He said that there was nothing to prove that the Commissioners had acted arbitrarily, and that they had not taken the best evidence obtainable.

GEN. KERWIN OVER THE TRACES.

Will Not Support the Fusion—What the Leaders Have to Say.

Gen. Michael Kerwin, who was removed from the office of Police Commissioner by Mayor Strong, made public a three-column letter yesterday, which he had sent to Edward Lauterbach some time previously.

In this letter Gen. Kerwin declines as a machine Republican to support the fusion ticket, pours forth a flood of vituperation upon Mayor Strong and his administration, and scouts reform as exemplified by it.

The following extracts are characteristic of the remainder:

It is no secret to you that I advised against the coalition which produced the present city administration. Fearful for its effect upon the Republican organization, I yet submitted my judgment to that of many others and went in heartily to make the best of it. I believed then that a compromise—a bargain with half-breeds, guerillas, and political blackmailers—was outside the province of the Republican Party. The result of the campaign and the present condition of the organization proves the correctness of my judgment.

We have a ticket put out by a combination dictated by expediency and place hunting, and in its essence it is anything but honest. Every party to the compact is trying to convince its immediate followers that the ticket is all its particular way. My friends and I are told that it is practically a straight Republican ticket, but the people will not be fooled with any such nonsense.

Mayor Strong came to the City Hall with a flourish, and the reform trumpets blew loud in triumph. The reformers did not, however, forget to bring applications for positions with them. A more disgraceful rabble was never seen in City Hall Park than the horde of office seekers that beset the Mayor—and they were all good reformers! Mr. Strong's coming had been principally induced by the Republican organization of this county. Just previous to his nomination he was waited upon by several men thoroughly representative of the Republican County organization, among these being Mr. Charles H. Murray, recognized as a leader of the Republican phalanx. The result of the conference was that Mr. Murray was mainly instrumental in securing for Mr. Strong the Republican nomination. Mr. Murray's removal from office through the power of removal granted by a Republican Legislature must ever remain a black stain of ingratitude and perfidy upon the part of Mayor Strong. A faction of the Republican Party of the county was taken up by the Mayor and its followers given office. The majority were absolutely ignored, the malicious design being to disrupt and destroy the organization as it stood then. The pledges made by the Mayor in private and in public were repudiated—even to the Governor of the State—until reference to the Mayor's "word" became a jest.

How can the party in this county justify itself in the eyes of the people who have been watching events since last November? How can it appeal to the people of the State when it has stultified and demeaned itself? And what will be the effect a year hence when the more important National campaign is upon us? Instead of a solid, intrepid phalanx, conscious of its own power and dignity, respected and respectful, we have a heterogeneous rabble made up of antagonistic elements, only held together for the moment by a miserable, selfish expediency that is utterly indefensible.

If the ticket fails in this election the Republican Party will be blamed. If the ticket is elected the blessed reformer will again be on top, Mayor Strong's "honor" will again assert itself, and he and his allies will be in a position to stab the organization to the heart with the assistance of Mr. Parkhurst and the rest of the political bunko men. Has your action gained the admiration or approval of any section of the people who are observant and who apply ordinary common sense to existing conditions?

Gen. Kerwin's letter derived a monetary importance yesterday afternoon immediately after its publication, on account of his enduring reputation as a thick-and-thin Platt man.

It was felt by many politicians that the General would not have made public his letter so near election day without letting Mr. Platt know what he intended to do. Some members of the Good Government Campaign Committee even went so far as to say that the letter was evidence to them of a deal between Platt and Tammany Hall.

But the denials of all knowledge of Gen. Kerwin's intention came so quickly and so flatly from Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, and Mr. Van Cott that the verdict of Mr. Platt's complicity in the publication of the letter was reversed, and it is now generally accepted as the act of "a politician with a grievance." Mr. Platt said:

"I knew nothing of Gen. Kerwin's letter or of his intention of publishing it. It is entirely his own work."

Mr. Van Cott said:

"I may say frankly that the letter was not shown to me, nor did I know of its existence, nor was I consulted before its publication. Mr. Kerwin is a good friend of mine, and I am sorry that he has allowed his feud with Mayor Strong to get the better of his judgment. Politicians with grievances should always be careful to keep them to themselves."

Dr. Hamilton Williams wrote a letter to Mr. Lauterbach yesterday evening, in which he repudiated in the strongest terms any connection with the publication of the letter. Dr. Williams said he felt impelled to take this step because he had very strongly urged that Gen. Kerwin should have a place on the county ticket.

It was understood at the time that Dr. Williams tried to get the nomination for the Registership for Gen. Kerwin.

Mr. Lauterbach said:

"I received this letter from Gen. Kerwin between three and four weeks ago. I thought that it was a private communication and forget whether I replied to it or not. If I did my reply was purely formal. It is a fine letter, very well written, with plenty of fine sentiment.

"Gen. Kerwin made this letter public without any hint to me of his intention. I have not seen him nor heard from him since I received it."

It shows how fast Mr. Lauterbach has been living of late that he puts the receipt of Gen. Kerwin's letter back to three or four weeks ago. The letter itself is dated Oct. 18 and was evidently written after, and not before, the fusion ticket was nominated.

ANOTHER NOTE OF WARNING.

This Comes by Way of Urging Republicans to Vote for Hancock.

"The contest may be closer than we expect and every vote counts."

This is one of the admonitions to Republicans contained in a circular that is being sent out from Syracuse urging Republicans to vote for Attorney General Hancock, whatever they do about the rest of the Republican State ticket.

Like Governor Morton's letter to Chairman Hackett, it is a note of warning.

The Republicans are beginning to show signs of fright.

State Treasurer Calvin is campaigning fiercely in his own interest. He is sending out letters on the stationery of his department begging people to vote for him. This is another incident of Republican fright.

THE FIFTY'S MASS MEETING.

To be Held at Cooper Union To-night—The List of Speakers.

The Committee of Fifty will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union to-night in favor of the fusion ticket.

James C. Carter will preside, and the speakers will be Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, J. Harsen Rhoades, Wheeler H. Peckham, Carl Schurz, and Charles Stewart Smith.

Over 200 Vice Presidents have accepted nominations, and have promised to be present. Among them are Oswald Ottendorfer, John Claflin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. R. Grace, Edward Cooper, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, William Brookfield, Samuel Thomas, B. B. Odell, Charles H. T. Collis, Job Hedges, Gustav Schwab, Charles H. Murray, William L. Strong, William Leary, William H. Bellamy, William M. Evarts, Lawrence Godkin, L. E. Quigg, and Theodore Sutro.

The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock, and will be the only one under the direct auspices of the Committee of Fifty.

GOVERNMENT MEN AS WATCHERS.

Fifty Will Have to Speak at Once in Order to Get Aid.

Isaac H. Klein, the manager of the Good Government Campaign Committee, said yesterday that considerable damage had already been done to the cause of good watching at the polls through the number of bodies which had attacked this problem without any previous agreement for united action.

"If the Committee of Fifty," Mr. Klein said, "wants to co-operate with us in providing watchers, it should speak at once, as we are going ahead with our arrangements and will do the best we can without extraneous assistance.

"Good Government watchers will appear on election day with a badge of blue silk ribbon having upon it a big gold anchor an inch and a half long."

Five wagons in solid column were sent parading through the streets of New-York yesterday, by the Good Government Campaign Committee. Each wagon bore inscriptions on both sides in large letters.

Mr. Klein said that before he began to have Gilmore's band marching at the head of his wagon procession.

CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUERS.

Commissioner Andrews and Mr. Fairchild Speak in Mott Haven.

The City Vigilance League of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District held a well attended meeting last night in the Mott Haven Dutch Reformed Church, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The Rev. W. T. McElveen was Chairman.

The Rev. William C. Biting, D. D., pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, was the first speaker. "The issues in this campaign, he said, "are, first, Shall the law be enforced? If any public officer fails to perform his duty he is guilty of perjury. There is only one ruler in this State and of the United States, and that is law. The second question is, Are the present laws wise, and shall they be changed? The present laws did not become blue laws until a certain offensive organization was beaten, and then the whole earth looked like a ball of indigo."

Mr. Fairchild, who spoke next, said there was only one issue, and that was to down Tammany so that it can never recover.

Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews spoke briefly. He said: "I have often thought of the probable effect on other cities of the enforcement of the excise law here. If we succeed in this election other cities will follow our example. The issue before us is one of decent municipal government as against dishonest government. The attempt is being made to flag the real issue by putting forward the excise question. We must be very careful in the selection of members for the Senate and Assembly. You see upon the ballots names of men who are identified with corruption and whom you would not trust as heads of a banking institution or with the care of your money, but who are now permitted to ask you for your suffrages.

TALKED OF POLICE MATTERS.

Commissioner Roosevelt Addresses Republicans of the Eighth Ward.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt addressed a meeting of the Republican Club of the Eighth Ward last night, at 276 Spring Street. He talked of police matters. President Roosevelt said that it was to the people's interest that the police force should be honest and trustworthy. The men who merited reward ought to and should receive it.

"Two or three days ago," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I called the Captains of precincts together, and told them I wanted the sharpest kind of a lookout kept for fraudulent registration, and that only honest ballots should count."

The Commissioner said that he had examined a Roundsman, who had a long time ago made charges against two policemen for serious offenses, both of which charges had been dismissed. The Roundsman, Mr. Roosevelt claimed, had told him that he could not convict the two men because they were Sheehan's men.

CHARITY COMBINED WITH POLITICS.

East Side Candidates Looking for an Evicted Couple.

Candidates for office in the Fourteenth Senate and Twenty-second Assembly Districts are vieing with each other as to who shall be the most charitable toward the poor. Just now all the candidates have agents searching for William Cohen, who, with his wife, was evicted from his home in the tenement at 751 Third Avenue, for failure to pay $8—a month's rent. Cohen is now out of work, but when found will be given employment and installed in a home, the rent for which will be paid for two months in advance.

The Cohens were evicted from the tenement at 6 o'clock Monday evening. Their furniture was piled in the street, and they disappeared. Shortly afterward Thomas F. Grady, Democratic candidate for Senator in the district, passed by. He saw the furniture, and from the neighbors learned of the trouble.

"This is too bad," said he. "I must do something for this family."

Then, turning to Attorney Max Steinert, who was with him, he directed him to find the Cohens, get them apartments, and pay a month's rent, and see that they did not want for food.

Thomas F. Eagan, Grady's opponent, and Assemblyman Steinberg, a candidate for re-election in the Twenty-second District, passed by an hour later. They saw the furniture and heard the story of the Cohens.

"We must do something about this," said Mr. Eagan, and Mr. Steinberg nodded assent.

Just then James Curtin, who owns some tenements in the district, came along, and he was at once pressed into service and was authorized by Eagan and Steinberg to find the Cohens and provide for their wants. All day yesterday the representatives of the rival politicians hunted for the evicted couple, but without success.

Lawyer Steinert and Mr. Curtin met last night in Third Avenue near the pile of furniture, which stood untouched on the sidewalk. Then, for the first time, each of the men learned of the other's errand. Each hurried away to report to his principal that a rival was in the field. As a consequence, each has increased his offer of aid to Cohen, and if the latter can only be found he will be given a furnished home, the rent of which will be paid for several months, and in addition, employment will be secured for him.

Betting on the Election.

Maurice Heim placed $1,750 yesterday at the Consolidated Exchange that the Tammany local ticket would be elected. His opponents put up $700. He placed $250 at the Exchange also at 3 to 1, and the same amount up town at the same odds.

At the Stock Exchange, J. H. Benedict, Jr., offered to bet 2 to 1 on Tammany success in amounts to suit, up to $5,000. Mr. Thompson of Thompson, Adams & McNeill offered to bet $500 to $1,000 that a majority of the Tammany ticket would not be elected. No one accepted either of these offers.

A Fight over William Everitt.

Application was made to Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for an order directing County Clerk Sutphen of Queens County to show cause why the name of William Everitt should not be removed from the Gleason party column on the official ballot. Mr. Everitt is the regular Democratic nominee for Assembly here in the Second District, and his name was also placed on the Gleason ticket. It is held that the Gleasonites had no Assembly convention. Decision was reserved.

A Clear Field for Quincy.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Josiah Quincy is assured of the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Boston. There were three candidates seeking the nomination—Mr. Quincy, Alderman Thomas W. Flood, and Owen A. Galvin. The withdrawal of Alderman Flood and Mr. Galvin, announced to-day, leaves the field clear for Mr. Quincy.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

State Democracy meetings: Twelfth Assembly District, 105 Broome Street—Speeches by Wilbur McBride, Abraham I. Elkus, and A. H. Evans. Fifteenth Assembly District, Wendall's Hall, 344 West Forty-fourth Street—Speeches by John Jeroleman, William H. Law, George Walton Green, and James P. Keenan. Eighteenth Assembly District, German State Democracy, Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East Seventeenth Street—Speeches by John Feinel and Felix Schwarzschild. Nineteenth Senate District, Columbus Lyceum, 246 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street—Spe

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Illustrated Lecture—4:00.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonaroo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Charley's Aunt—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Fleur-de-Lis—8:10.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Wizard's Ravine—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—2:00 to 6:30; 8:30 to 11:00.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	56	38	42
6 A. M.	56	37	40
9 A. M.	57	38	42
12 M.	59	44	48
4 P. M.	57	46	51
6 P. M.	59	45	48
9 P. M.	57	43	46
12 P. M.	56	38	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....44.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....41.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....57.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....52.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

FOR IMPROVED CANALS.

The recent discussion of the deep-waterways problem has served to stir up a greater interest than would otherwise have appeared in the proposition for a substantial improvement of the present canals in this State. We have observed nowhere any sign of opposition to the proposed nine-million-dollar improvement, and the great meeting at the Cooper Union last evening shows that the commercial interests of the city and State are alive to the importance of doing at once so much at least toward bringing this link in the water communication between the lakes and the ocean to a higher state of efficiency. Mr. GUSTAV SCHWAB in his speech pointed out the great advance that has been made in the capacity and speed of seagoing vessels and in the facilities of railroads, while the canals have been stationary in capacity and almost stationary in methods for thirty years. The lack of progress has been solely due to the fact that the State, owning the canals, has done almost nothing to increase their capacity as a factor in the transportation problem.

The fact that, in spite of the lack of improvement to keep pace with the progress of other methods of transportation, the canals have kept up the struggle and still do so much to hold the current of commerce through this State furnishes a hint of the great value they may continue to have through an increase of their capacity. It will appear not only in the larger cargoes of the boats, but in better means of propulsion, which receive no encouragement in the present condition of the channel. With boats of larger size and better construction the means of electrical propulsion can be applied to much better advantage, and the prospect of improved business will stimulate the necessary investment.

Of the practical results of the proposed enlargement there can be no doubt. It will so diminish the cost of operation in proportion to the volume of traffic that a reduction of charges will be practicable which will make the waterway once more the irresistible regulator of freight rates and maintain through this State the great highway for Western products to the Atlantic seaboard. That means the continued supremacy and constant growth of New-York as the commercial metropolis of the Western world.

Surely nothing but blindness to the interests of this city and State, and all that depend upon them for material prosperity, could induce opposition to this very moderate scheme for increasing the efficiency of the canal system. While this seaport and Buffalo and the cities and towns along the route may receive the larger part of the direct benefit, they will also bear by far the larger part of the expense, while every part of the State will feel the impulse of increased prosperity. Already the cities contribute largely to relieve the rural districts from the burden of State taxation, and their increased ability to do this will more than offset the small share of these districts in the payment of the canal debt, even though they derived no advantage at all from the canals.

It will not only benefit every hamlet and farm in the State, which of necessity depend upon the markets made by transportation lines and great commercial and manufacturing communities, but even the railroad interests of the State will receive benefit and not injury by making the canals more effective. The bringing of grain and other bulky products from the West and carrying lumber, iron, coal, and other cheap and heavy cargoes from point to point constitute a small item in the traffic of the chief seaport of the country and its tributary area, but it is of great importance in holding the export and import and coastwise trade to that port as the chief collecting and distributing point. On the maintenance of its position in that respect depends the prosperity of the great railroad lines centring here, in the bulk of whose business the canals exert no rivalry.

Even a ship canal from the lakes to the ocean would be a benefit to the railroads through the vast stimulus it would give to the general commerce of the city and State. The proposed improvement to the canals will in no wise hinder or postpone any practicable project for a still deeper waterway, but it will "save the situation" for the years that must elapse before anything substantial could be achieved in that line, and will hold for New-York in the meantime the supremacy she has gained by wisely improving the advantages offered by nature. Should she neglect to improve them further she would run the risk of forfeiting her proud position while energetic rivals pushed to the front along the Atlantic coast.

THE NEW-ENGLAND JINGO.

It will have been observed that Senator "BILL" CHANDLER has waxed exceedingly bold. He wants to fight England for her interference with our "direct interest," and also for her generally offensive behavior "all over the world." We are going to fight her, it appears, in conjunction with Russia, and we may not declare war for twenty years, not perhaps until BILL has again been Secretary of the Navy and enlarged the same according to his own notions. But she may declare war against us at any time, and that war will be "welcomed." These things BILL is ready to maintain with his body on any stump in New-Hampshire.

This is extremely queer talk to come from so near the coast. It is what we expect from a kangaroo like PEFFER, bounding and bellowing in an open prairie fifteen hundred miles from any coast to an audience which is quite confident that no invading force will ever attain its habitat and inflict upon it any of the immediate horrors of war. But then LODGE is from the coast, and so is FRYE, who insists upon gobbling, not only Canada, but Cuba and Hawaii, and these statesmen are more exposed than BILL in case of invasion. LODGE, indeed, would be a shining mark for a British fleet. FRYE lives a little inland, but the British would hate him so if they had ever heard of him that they would fit out a boat party for the express purpose of cutting him out. As for BILL, the coast of New-Hampshire is short and inhospitable and offers little temptation to an invading fleet, except the Portsmouth Navy Yard, which is in Maine. If the invader, smarting under the lash of BILL'S invective, were to undertake to kidnap him and confine him in the sub-cellar of the Tower of London, loaded with chains, he would blithely ascend to the headwaters of the Merrimac, and, taking refuge in the rocky fastnesses of the White Mountains, would grin defiance upon his baffled pursuers.

A CASE TO BE WATCHED.

It is more than two years and a half since the treaty of extradition with Russia was ratified, and what appears to be the first case to arise under it is that of IVAN RIBITSKY, charged with stealing three horses and forging a bill of sale for two others. The accused claimed that his name was not RIBITSKY, that he had not committed the crime with which he was charged, and that the Russian Government really sought his extradition in order to punish him for a political offense. United States Commissioner SEMPLE, after receiving voluminous evidence, has decided that the identity of the accused was established and the charges sufficiently sustained, and has sent the papers to the State Department at Washington in support of the Russian demand.

There are circumstances, apart from the claim of the accused, which make it desirable to watch this case closely. The treaty was strongly opposed in this country on the ground that Russian methods of jurisprudence made it inadvisable and on the suspicion that it was liable to be abused for the purpose of getting possession of political refugees. That was generally believed to be the only use Russia could have for an extradition treaty, not being very strenuous for the punishment of ordinary crimes or anxious to recover common criminals when once rid of them.

The counsel for the Russian Consul, who made the application for RIBITSKY'S surrender, is credited with the statement, in explanation of the proceeding, "that Russian criminals of the most dangerous character are constantly coming to this country, where they pursue their criminal careers, unless we are so fortunate as to be able to send them back to their own country, to be dealt with as they deserve." But it does not appear that this "ignorant and stupid Pole of the lowest type," as the counsel describes him, has been pursuing any criminal career here, and if he had, we could not send him to his own country on that account, but would have to deal with him ourselves. If there are so many "Russian criminals of the most dangerous class" constantly coming to this country, how does it happen that this "ignorant and stupid Pole" is the first to be demanded in two years and a half, and that for a crime which the counsel says is less serious in Russia than in the West of our own country, and involves a penalty of only "two years' imprisonment or so"?

This man has been closely tracked and finally arrested and held for extradition, at some little cost to Russia, for this comparatively trivial offense, while the really "dangerous" criminals that have been "constantly coming to this country" to pursue their criminal careers seem to have given the Russian authorities no concern. This may be RIBITSKY, and he may be just a common, vulgar horse thief that the Russian Government has taken so much trouble to follow up and capture, merely to relieve us of his presence, but the case looks suspicious, and the zealous explanation of the counsel makes it look more so. The State Department should look into it carefully, and if it feels bound to surrender the man under the treaty, the case should be followed up and watched on the other side, to see what is done with RIBITSKY.

ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECTS.

The London Times recently published the opinions of Sir HENRY TYLER about the projected Panama Canal. At that time it had not received the report of its own representative, Mr. A. R. COLQUHOUN, whom it had sent to Nicaragua and the isthmus. This report is now made public, and its estimates and conclusions are greatly at variance with Sir HENRY'S. The latter, it may be recalled, seemed to be impressed profoundly by the energy of the reorganized Panama company, and by the great resources of "the financial combinations connected with" it in France. He regarded $100,000,000 as "a fair estimate" of the cost of completing the work—with the ten projected locks, two huge dams for the restraint of the impetuous Chagres River, &c.—and six years as sufficient time.

Mr. COLQUHOUN, on the other hand, reports that not more than one-third of the work has been done, and remarks that the cost of the remainder will be largely in excess of $200,000,000, even if the project be feasible. But the Chagres River and the Culebra cut appear to him to be insurmountable obstacles. As to the Nicaragua project, however, which he studied thoroughly, he urges that the work should be done under the auspices of the United States Government, and estimates the cost of the completed canal on that route at between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

A few days ago a common topic of speculation was the relation to French politics of the French expedition to Madagascar. If that expedition had failed to capture the capital, if the natives had even been able to oppose such a resistance to it as would impede its march, it was recognized that a Ministerial crisis would occur in France, and that the result might be much more disastrous than that of a common political crisis. The bungling and mismanagement of the expedition had become so evident that the different departments concerned were busily engaged in bandying the responsibility. Nothing but the capture of Antananarivo before the reassembling of the Legislature could have prevented, as it seemed, the ousting of the Ministry on the issue of Madagascar. A distinct and crowning success, on the other hand, it was generally assumed, would confirm the tenure of the Ministry for an indefinite time to come.

Antananarivo has fallen, the expedition has been as completely successful as could have been hoped, and yet the event which was feared as the consequence of its failure has come to pass in spite of its success, and come to pass almost as quickly as if it had failed. It has come about, too, as the result of a scandal, and, seeing that this is the third Ministry that has fallen within five years in consequence of the pecuniary corruptibility of French legislators, its fall on such an occasion appears as a more serious national calamity than would its fall as a consequence of the failure of a piratical expedition.

The scandal, it must be owned, was a very modest scandal from an American point of view. The members of the Chamber who had contrived to get places on the "ground floor" of the Southern railway syndicate, paying for their places with such services as legislators can contribute to such an enterprise, were but six in number. Their winnings were 2 per cent. of the whole profits of the syndicate and amounted to the "relatively derisory" sum of $12,000. Imagine the indignation with which the Senators from Havemeyer would spurn the bold, bad man who should offer them jointly such a sum as this as the price for breaking the pledges of their party and constructing a sugar schedule to order.

But small as it was in amount, the corruption sufficed to overthrow the Ministry which connived at it, at least as an accessory after the fact. In this respect the comparison is not disadvantageous to the French Republic. It has gone so far as by a unanimous vote to forbid the members of the Chamber from joining any financial syndicates. The adoption of such a rule in the Senate of the United States would greatly purify the atmosphere of that body, which would thereupon lose its chief attraction for the men whose membership is its most conspicuous disgrace.

THE QUAY-REED COMPANY, LIMITED

Mr. M. S. QUAY has kindly informed the public through THE TIMES that he is definitely committed to the support of Mr. REED for the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year. It is true that he makes the obviously prudent remark that it is quite too early to predict what will be the outcome of the convention, and this may be accepted as a warning to Mr. REED, a sort of caveat emptor, that the goods Mr. QUAY has to dispose of are not guaranteed either as to durability or condition at the time of delivery. As in the crockery business, risks of transportation, and in the fruit business, risks of progressive rottenness, are to be assumed by the consignees. But there is really no occasion for this notice from Mr. QUAY. Mr. REED himself knows the reputation and past career of the man he is dealing with, and has doubtless taken such precautions as were practicable, including clauses of which the public will know nothing unless, at some remote period, he should be attacked by incipient senile candor and publish his "Recollections." The public also knows Mr. QUAY only too well and is quite ready to assume that the outcome of the convention, or his share in it, cannot be predicted on the strength of his present committal to Mr. REED.

What is interesting at present is the publication of the fact that a more or less limited partnership has been formed between the two men. On the surface, and assuming that the understanding between them is genuine, it is a most unlikely and unpromising combination, and one which neither party would have been expected to enter into. Mr. QUAY has no sympathy with and not even any comprehension of the political principles and ideals with which Mr. REED in the past has been identified. He is an ignorant, narrow, and shallow politician, with an odious name won by a long course of perfectly unscrupulous conduct. There is no type of corruption practiced in the management of a party or of party contests, in legislation, or in the foul struggles of greedy and dishonest men for the plunder of public or private treasure with which he is not intimately familiar. Mr. REED, on the contrary, though he has of late shown pitiful lack of courage and a tendency toward much negative and some positive demagogy, has never had either taste or capacity for the low kind of politics to which exclusively QUAY is devoted. When he was Speaker he showed capacity for great injustice and a passionate use of arbitrary power in the interest of his party, but what he did he did openly and with a boldness and firmness that compelled the admiration of his enemies. And since then, though he has conspicuously played to the gallery, especially in regard to foreign questions, he has at most sought to mislead the unthinking and taken the chances of disgusting the intelligent. Between the demagogue and the professional political cheat there is a wide difference, which Mr. REED would not have been expected to overcome.

Yet it must be admitted that it is a difference of degree rather than of kind. Mr. QUAY'S cynical mode of debauching the party conscience to attain his selfish ends is, of course, infinitely more disreputable than the one which Mr. REED has tentatively practiced, but the immorality is more obvious and revolting rather than worse. And it is to be remembered that the occupation of QUAY would be much less profitable, if it did not quite disappear, were it not for the ambition of men like Mr. REED. It is not in the service of, or in alliance with, thoroughly bad men like themselves that the Quays find their chief profit. Were this their only field, their operations in it would be too conspicuously vile, and they would be crushed under the contempt they invite and deserve. But when politicians, who are also in some degree statesmen, who command admiration by their ability and can sway the minds and sentiments of intelligent people, stoop to seek the aid of the unclean and corrupting managers, the latter gain an enormous advantage. Things which would be mercilessly exposed if done for their own benefit solely are sedulously cloaked and hidden when in part done for respectable leaders. Had QUAY'S corruption fund, in 1888, been used for the election of one of his own kind, it would not have been swelled by the contributions of church members and evangelists. These are facts which cannot but affect the sincere and honorable friends of Mr. REED, and they may well offset any advantage he can get from his agreement with QUAY.

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATS.

There is not a Senate or Assembly district in the city in which a Democrat will have justifying reason for voting against the regular candidate of his party. A vote for a Republican is a vote for PLATT, who will hold the Republicans of both houses in the hollow of his hand. To vote for any of the State Democracy candidates would be a defilement of the suffrage. Leave that to the fellows that consort with GROTE and KUNZENMAN.

The partisan Constitutional Convention of last year tried to make Democratic majorities in the Legislature impossible. It will be hard to win against the odds imposed. Every Democrat should make his vote tell.

In the Fifteenth Senate District, for instance, approval of Mr. PAVEY'S defiant attitude toward the bosses of his party ought not to mislead any Democrat into voting for him against so good a Democratic candidate as Mr. FRANKLIN BIEN. Mr. BIEN is fully Mr. PAVEY'S equal in ability and character, and, if elected, he will be a very much more useful and efficient Senator than Mr. PAVEY could possibly be, sitting aloof and alone, hated by the ruck of Platt Senators, and thwarted by them at every move. Mr. BIEN'S career as a lawyer has been strikingly successful, and his character and associations are such as to justify the expectation that he would make a good record at Albany. Mr. FRANK ADAMS ACER, the regular candidate in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, is another Democrat who deserves every vote of his party. He is a young man of promise who is worthy of the confidence of his fellow-Democrats. We hope to see him elected.

We trust that all Democrats will keep in view the fact that it is only by electing a Democratic Legislature that effect can be given to the Syracuse platform's demand for local option. Republican supremacy at Albany will be a complete bar to the effort to give cities and towns the power to determine their excise policy by their own vote. To vote for a Republican legislative candidate is to vote for Platt politics and the side-door Sunday.

Every Democrat should vote entire and without exception the State and Legislative ticket of his party.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. SHEPARD refuses to promise that, if elected Mayor of Brooklyn, he will abstain from enforcing any law. That is right.

He will give no promise to enforce laws which, if elected, he "very well knows that in all probability" he could not enforce, unless under exceptional public exigency. That is partly right. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. SHEPARD would be unable to enforce permanently the law against the Sunday sale of liquor.

But when Mr. SHEPARD declares that he shall not seek to reverse the policy which has prevailed during a generation in Brooklyn, "a policy which was deliberately sanctioned by Mayors SCHROEDER, LOW, WHITNEY, CHAPIN, and BOODY," as well as by Mayor SCHIEREN, we think he is not right.

The position that violators of law must be tolerated cannot be successfully defended by argument or justified in practice. The only thing to do with the Sunday excise law is to enforce it as Mr. ROOSEVELT is at present doing in this city. The enforcement, in the case of the Sunday excise law, cannot be long continued. Sooner or later it will fail. But the effort ought to be made. Enforce the law and get it amended—that is the right policy.

The substitution of steamers for the beautiful little vessels which the New-York pilots have always used will doubtless increase the efficiency of the service and therefore cannot be criticised. None the less is the change one that is to be sorrowfully contemplated as another of the many which have robbed the sea of so much poetry and which have already made the old-fashioned sailor and his virtues almost things of the past. The pilot boats were perfect instruments for the display of seafaring skill and courage; the new steamers will certainly be as ugly as they are useful, and the men on board them will follow a trade, not an art.

Why didn't the Police Commissioners take aim to hit it, if it was a rooster, and miss it if it was a crow? Knowing that the operation of the judicial mind is always uncertain, they might easily have prepared for either event by setting printers at work upon two sets of ballots, one with a rooster above the State ticket and one with that symbol placed above the Fusion ticket only. This would have doubled the cost, to be sure, but the objection of expense has no weight against the serious calamity of ballots printed wrong, or of ballots printed right, but with not enough of them to go around.

Of all the recent revelations of municipal folly and wickedness none gave so much real reason for New-Yorkers to feel shame as well as anger as does the story laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in regard to the institutions on Blackwell's Island. That good citizens and bad ones have been robbed is one thing; that helpless paupers have been herded together like animals in wretched pens, and treated worse than animals ever are except by owners not less miserly than cruel, is quite another and infinitely more humiliating.

PORTRAITS AT THE ACADEMY.

Unlike that of last year, the portrait exhibition this Fall is not limited to canvases of women only, but has been opened alike to the sterner sex and to children. Nearly 600 works are shown, but as at the press view held yesterday afternoon only a few advance sheets of the catalogue were to be had, and those of a most incomplete and scrappy order, extended criticism necessarily is deferred until a later date.

It is impossible to down the feeling that the present collection smacks in a certain sense of a sort of second gleaning. Whether the novelty of such an exhibition has been dulled in a measure by the repetition, or whether last year's show came to us as a genuine revelation, it is difficult to decide. Certain it is, however, there is lacking the freshness that characterized the initial undertaking, and the enthusiasm that bubbled up at the first view of last year's exhibition is now modified in a measure.

Nor is it altogether possible to stifle the thought that the social element here has dominated the artistic to a certain degree. Large wall space is given to faces and figures bearing names familiar through endless newspaper gossip of the doings of the fashionable world, in some cases to the exclusion of work no less deserving though depicting more modest personages. But there are, it must be confessed, a great number of excellent paintings by our own men and by foreigners. The North Gallery is quite given over to older masters from the earliest of our Americans back to the great English, Flemish, and Dutch painters. And here in this room it is idle to ignore a certain repose and dignity, an earnestness and naïveté that the present generation of art workers lacks. Among these serious, masterly men there is no evidence of preconception, no arrière-pensée, no striving for sensation. They worked out their ideas according to their best beliefs, and strove toward the truth as they saw and felt it. Successive cleanings, scrubbings, and even restorations, hurtful as they have been, have failed to obliterate the merits of the canvases of these thorough artists.

Here are the Englishmen—Gainsborough, Romney, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and, among others, three splendid portraits by Lawrence,—a man, (545,) the large full length of Lady Burdette, and a smaller one of a woman, (252.) There is a Van Dyke, a Greuze, two De Keysers, a Drouais, a delicious small head by Gerard Dow, (104,) and many other works softened and mellowed by time, perhaps, but possessing originally the qualities of distinction emanating from the artists' brains and brushes, and due to no factitious circumstances of age or trick. And among the Americans of the earlier days there are, too, certain characteristics that are agreeable in many ways, even if the sources of their inspiration be plainly visible. Elliott, for example, has a most interesting head of N. P. Willis in the fashionable dress of his period, with youthful face, brilliant coloring, and great beaver hat cocked jauntily on his head. There are besides four other pictures by the same artist. Gilbert Stuart has a head of Washington, one of his many replicas of the great original, the brilliancy and dash of which the copies invariably lack.

Two powerful, sincere portraits by the lamented Frank Holl flank either side of the entrance to the North Gallery, and are seen to advantage on ascending the grand staircase. They are well drawn, solidly painted, and modeled with surprising force and vigor. Hubert Herkomer has a large and ambitious full length of a woman in white, with elaboration of detail, dextrous enough, but failing to satisfy; and by J. J. Shannon, little known here, but who is beginning to be talked of in London, there is an altogether exquisite bust portrait of a woman of unusual personal beauty that is admirably brushed in, delicately modeled as to face and hands, and suggested, as to background and accessories, in a thoroughly healthy, straightforward way.

Frenchmen are largely in evidence. The post of honor in the South Gallery is given over to a picture of the future Duchess of Marlborough, painted at full length against a landscape background. It is by Carolus Duran, and, while large as to area of canvas and showy in its somewhat theatric arrangement, it is not altogether a successful effort. The drawing is indifferent, the color is neither fresh nor agreeable, and the possibilities of a very attractive young woman have been missed. But it will have great attention, nevertheless, and is certain, in view of the fierce light that beats about Miss Vanderbilt at present, to be the popular rallying point of the show. A far better example of this able and popular man is an important group of Mrs. Brice and her daughters (110) in the West Gallery, in which M. Duran displays his facile brush to greater advantage, and wherein there is more unction, sounder technique, added to qualities of juicy, luscious color. His portrait of Mrs. Ayer is not happy in the preponderance of assertive reds. Facing his first-named work is an equally big canvas, by Chartran, of the Pope, already reviewed in these columns, which is dexterous to the last degree and entertaining as the likeness of an interesting personality. There are more portraits by Chartran, all clever, none great.

Leon Bonnat is seen at his best in his picture of Gov. Morton. It was painted some years ago, and is more frank and has less mannerisms than his recent work. Cabanel and Chaplin have representative canvases, and there is a sketch of Mr. Avery, by Madrazo, (208,) executed some years ago in a most attractive, sincere, and honest manner, of which there is little trace in the artist's recent efforts. By Zorn there is one of his regular tours de force, skillfully brushed in, with rapid, certain strokes, wonderfully effective; and Manet signs a woman's portrait.

John S. Sargent is down for five canvases, though but four are here, that of Miss Ada Rehan not yet having arrived. Space has been left for it, however. It is an unmixed joy to see his wonderful achievement in the "Beatrice" portrait of Mrs. Goelet's child, an altogether remarkable performance and an artistic success quite worthy of his high reputation. This is a veritable gem and a delicious piece of technical work. Nor are the other three efforts far behind it. Mr. Sargent's ability is always apparent in his lightest touch, for he invests all he does with an individuality so strong, a style so distinguished, and a dexterity so fascinating as to compel attention and excite admiration. Mrs. Sears pays him a flattering compliment in her portrait sketch in pastel, (272.)

Two works by J. Alden Weir are in startling contrast to each other. An earlier portrait of Richard Grant White (327) is quiet, dignified, and full of frank, honest searching for form and character, with excellent results. A "Portrait of Two Sisters" is the outcome of Mr. Weir's equally honest but certainly curious mannerisms, with astonishing color, extraordinary textures, and peculiar conclusions. There is no doubt of Mr. Weir's sincerity, but yet the pity of it, Mr. Tarbell has an effective full length of a young woman, cleverly painted, and Mr. Beckwith has his remembered portrait of a "Fencer," with four pictures of women and an attractive canvas of a child. By William M. J. Rice there is a mother and child, much the best work he has yet shown and one that marks a decided advance in the best of directions.

Two men whose works show great individuality, much seriousness, and strong artistic tendencies are John W. Alexander and George De Forrest Brush. Both are seen here at their very best and at great advantage. Mr. Brush's portrait of Henry George possesses evidences of careful, earnest study, of great research, and of thoughtful application. It is carried out to the end with consummate skill and with the loss of none of the larger qualities. One feels the man is there, splendidly in his place, and that he is of flesh and blood, while it is only afterward that the methods challenge attention. With Mr. Alexander's work the note is strictly new and original. There is great distinction of drawing, color, arrangement, everything that goes to make the ensemble. He has signed four works, and none are indifferent. There is among these a lady in a changeable silk that is particularly striking. And in all he has done the artist has preserved full command over his pigment and maintained his lights in proper subjection, indicating an admirable feeling of reserve power.

Robert Gordon Hardie sends two excellent examples. One is a small bust portrait shown recently at the Society of American Artists; the other is a full length and highly imaginative canvas, bearing the stamp of much originality, both in sentiment and treatment. There are nine pictures by William M. Chase, portraits of men, women, and children, some remembered, others fresh from his easel. One, of his daughter, is very attractive in the freedom of its handling and the brilliant freshness of its color scheme. There are also clever portraits of children by Cecelia Beaux and strong and able works by Mrs. Leslie Cotton.

The exhibition will continue until Dec. 7 and should attract many people, not only from the aesthetic enjoyment it offers, but for its educational opportunities. A better chance for the study and comparison of the best modern and ancient painters may not soon offer itself, and in addition a worthy charity will be, by a large attendance, greatly benefited.

ART NOTES.

—At the Macbeth Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, may be seen a collection of early Dutch pictures, recently brought over from Holland by Mr. Macbeth, who passed some time at The Hague during last Summer. The works were the property of a Mr. Muijser of that city, and were in his house. He was for a long time art adviser to the late King William. There are in all 119 examples. Some have already been disposed of. Among those remaining in the catalogue are the following names and titles: "Mother and Child," by Rembrandt; "A Coast View," Vangoyen; "Landscape," Albert Cuyp; "A Bivouac," Benjamin Cuyp; "Hawking Party," Philip Wouverman; by his brother Peter, "Party at the Door of an Inn," with a similar subject on a very large scale by Teniers the elder, and by Thomas De Keyser, a family group of portraits of queer dumpy little people in sombre black. By Nicolas Maes, a portrait head of a lady; a young girl, by Greuze; a small landscape, by Paul Potter, with cattle; the head of an old woman, by Nicolas Berchem, and by Nicolas Lancret, two of his fêtes champêtres, one with nine figures of gallant knights and ladies. These works are in various states of preservation, some are quaintly framed in black, and others are in more modern surroundings of gold.

—At the Klackner Gallery, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, are numerous pictures, both foreign and domestic. Many of these Mr. Klackner has reproduced in photogravure and etching. Among his recent publications are: Landscape, by Julian Rix; an original etching of a moonlight, by Camille Fonce, and the same subject, by Benjamin Lander. Miss Jennie Brownscomb has made a picture of the awakening of the "Sleeping Beauty" just when she meets the Prince, and also a New-England interior, a dance, both of which are well reproduced. Two mezzotints by Emil Werschmidt are after the famous paintings, "The Ladies Waldegrave" and "Duchess of Devonshire and Child." By Thomas Blinks there is "A Good Day's Sport," and from Stephen Lewin two compositions, a group dining, "Whitebait at Greenwich," and "Dr. Johnson at Dinner at Boswell's." A careful etching, very elaborate in detail, by the Frenchman Martin, is after a painting by G. Barker, of rock, sea, and shore.

—August Lindstrom, favorably known in this city as a sculptor, has recently completed a figure, nearly life size, of a lad reclining in a thoughtful attitude. The child is quite nude, and the work is entitled, "After the Bath." The modeling of the flesh and the general proportions are well rendered, while the anatomy is searched for and the expression quite happy. Other work in his studio comprises portrait busts, bas reliefs, and a large nude that was shown last Spring at the Sculpture Society, entitled "Innocence."

—Modern Art and Literature No. 10 contains a large collection of illustrations, some of them in color, though the black and whites predominate, of course. The artist article this month is on the subject of George Boughton, with which a photograph is given and an account of his attractive London studio. A landscape by Kaufmann, several Spanish and Italian, and a French picture are among the contents. (New-York: The International News Company.)

—Peter Taft, a Danish artist now in this city, exhibits at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, near Thirty-fourth Street, 100 water colors, sketches taken during his travels in various countries. Mr. Taft has voyaged extensively, and has kept busy wherever he has been. The work comprises landscapes, architectural bits, the sea, and motives as far east as the Holy Land. The pictures are of a modest size, and are unframed.

FAURE'S DIFFICULT TASK

A Day of Consultation with Politicians to Form a Cabinet.

PROBABILITIES OF THE PREMIERSHIP

Carmaux Strikers, Radicals, Socialists, and Royalists Rejoice, but Others Grieve at the Chamber's Work.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—President Faure spent the whole day in consultation with leading politicians, including Gen. Zurlinden and MM. Lebon, Poincaré, and Leygues, of the Ribot Ministry. Problems involved in the budget were the chief matters of discussion.

After the conference of the President with MM. Challemel-Lacour and Brisson, it was predicted by persons in positions enabling them to obtain the best information that a tentative Cabinet would be formed with M. Bourgeois as Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Peytral, Minister of Finance; M. Doumer, Minister of Commerce; M. Cavaignac, Minister of War; M. Berard, Minister of Colonies; M. Guyot-Dessaigne, Minister of Justice, and M. Doumergue, Minister of Public Works.

In case of M. Bourgeois's refusal to form a Ministry, MM. Constans, Dupuy, Sarrien, Loubet, and Brisson are mentioned, though M. Brisson's refusal is virtually certain.

Le Journal des Débats, Le Dix-Neuvième, Siècle, and other moderate newspapers deplore the fact that the Chamber of Deputies did not accept the statement of the Minister regarding the Southern Railway scandals, instead of voting the Government down. The result is, these journals say, that the Chamber has given to the country a spectacle of inconsistency and recklessness, the consequences of which it will probably be the first to regret.

The Radical and Socialist press are delighted at the result. The Conservative papers declare that the Ministry has fallen on the question of public morals, a majority of the Chamber of Deputies having become exasperated at seeing the Ministers always inclined to hush up public scandals. Journals of all shades of opinion appreciate the difficulty that the situation presents for the President and the future Cabinet.

A dispatch from Carmaux says the striking glass workers at that place held a meeting last evening to rejoice over the defeat of the Government in the Chamber of Deputies.

TURKS AND ARMENIANS AT WAR.

Official Report of the Trouble at Marash Favors the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—Advices from Aleppo say there has been continuous fighting in Marash, ninety miles northwest of Aleppo, for the last three days between Turks and Armenians. The situation in the Asiatic provinces generally excites uneasiness.

A number of railway officials at Ilgun, on the Angora Railway, including a German and a British subject, have been captured by brigands. The number of captives and the amount of ransom demanded for them are not as yet known.

The official account of the troubles between the Moslems and Armenians at Marash accuses the latter of murders and other outrages Oct. 24 and 26. Several of the Armenians were arrested with weapons in their hands. The report says that peace has been restored.

A band led by Armenian agitators attacked and pillaged the Mussulman village of Camarly, wounding some of the Mussulmans. The commander of the gendarmerie at Marash was sent to inquire into the matter. While returning, he and his companions and escort were attacked by 2,000 rioters, headed by Armenians, and the commander and four or five of the gendarmes escorting him were killed.

The agitation in the Aleppo district and at Gumushdagh and Kharpoot is ascribed to Armenians. The Governor of Kharpoot, assisted by the American missionaries, succeeded in averting bloodshed and in restoring order.

The fighting at Bitlis resulted in the killing of 173 Mussulmans and 179 Armenians.

GUESS AT THE POET LAUREATE.

The Bookman Says that Alfred Austin Is to be Appointed.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Since the statement was made recently in The Daily News that Lord Salisbury intended to choose a Poet Laureate from the ranks of journalism to succeed the late Lord Tennyson, many conjectures have been indulged in as to who would be selected to fill the office.

A statement made by The Bookman that Alfred Austin has been appointed is probably a guess, based upon the assertion of The Daily News. The Bookman, after saying that it had been informed on what appears to be reliable authority, that Mr. Austin had been selected for the office, adds that the appointment will be formally announced next month.

It may be stated that The Bookman is a supporter of the Liberal Party, and has no access to Government news. Recently it was stated that Mr. Henley would be the next Poet Laureate. It is presumed that his name and that of Mr. Austin are mentioned because both are Conservatives and journalists.

The Chronicle will to-morrow say: "Mr. Austin is simply unthinkable as poet laureate. We can hardly conceive that so great an injury to literature is meditated."

REIS IS ARRESTED IN COLON.

Charged by L. S. Friedberger of New-York with Theft of Jewelry.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 29.—The United States Consul has arrested Joseph Reis, who arrived here on board the steamer Allianca, which left New-York Oct. 21. The arrest was made upon the authority of a telegram from the Police Department of New-York, charging Reis with grand larceny.

Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau says that Reis is wanted here for a charge of stealing $1,900 worth of jewelry from L. S. Friedberger. The latter went to Police Headquarters Oct. 21 and reported that Reis had called on him the previous day and obtained watches, diamonds, and other articles of jewelry "on memorandum," promising to return or pay for them within an hour.

Reis was described as about thirty-four years old, slim, with reddish hair and mustache, and wearing eyeglasses. It was on this description that he was arrested at Colon.

A FRENCH RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Jaures Is Injured and Two Other Passengers Are Killed.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A passenger train from Paris to Toulouse, due at the latter place at 11 o'clock this forenoon, came into collision last evening, between Lexos and La Guêpie, in the Department of Tarn-et-Garonne, with a train from Toulouse for the North. Both trains were wrecked, two passengers were killed and eight injured.

M. Jaurès, Socialist Deputy for Tarn, was a passenger on the south-bound train, on his way to Carmaux. He was badly cut about the head, but was able to take a carriage and drive to Carmaux, accompanied by Deputies Gérault-Richard and Viviani.

IRISH ARMS AGAINST BRITAIN.

William Redmond's Idea of How Autonomy May Be Secured.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—William Redmond, (Parnellite,) Member of Parliament for East Clare, delivered a speech at a political meeting here to-night. He declared, among other things, that the Irish question would never be settled until European questions placed England in such a position that she would be unable to ignore or resist the Irish demands.

If Ireland did not receive a measure of autonomy in the near future, Irishmen would certainly endeavor to realize the old saying that, "England's danger is Ireland's opportunity."

ANTI-SEMITIC MAYOR OF VIENNA.

Lueger's Election Followed by Shouts of Joy, and Later by Riot.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Herr Lueger, leader of the Anti-Semites, was elected Mayor of Vienna this morning, by a vote of 93 to 44, in the Municipal Council.

At least 30,000 people were gathered around the Town Hall during the election, and when the result was announced it was received with shouts of joy. Later, however, there were several disturbances in the streets, and many of the rioters were arrested.

Dr. Lueger, who is the Anti-Semitic leader in the Reichsrath, was elected Vice Burgomaster of Vienna in May last. Dr. Gruebl, the Burgomaster, who is a Liberal, was opposed to Dr. Lueger, and when the latter was elected Herr Gruebl resigned the Burgomastership. Dr. Lueger refused to accept the office to which he was elected because his majority was the smallest permitted by law. Upon learning of his refusal a mob stormed the Town Hall, and the military only restored order after a fierce fight.

The capture of the Municipal Council by the anti-Semites involved a great deal more than local politics. The Ambassadors at Vienna notified their respective Governments of it as if it were of international importance. The victorious party is made up of a lot of restless elements, including extreme Clericals, ultra-feudal aristocrats, and all labor agitators and Socialists. The numerical and financial strength of the Hebrews in Vienna made hostility to them a most telling pretext in the campaign, and the vote to-day, giving Dr. Lueger a majority of 49, shows that full advantage was taken of this hostility.

Prior to Count Taaffe's accession to the Prime Ministership there had been a moderate Liberal administration in the municipality of Vienna. The late Prime Minister, in his efforts to annihilate the German Liberal element, tolerated the anti-Semitic agitation. That movement originated in Austria among the small tradespeople. Their reactionary movement was taken up by the Clericals. Count Taaffe's tacit encouragement was for a time continued by his successor. The anti-Semitic party then obtained support among the lower Government officials, whose position is generally recognized to be unsatisfactory.

Count Taaffe's system repressed any manifestation of discontent among the smaller Government employes, and it was only after he resigned that they were able to ventilate their grievances. Subsequently, great discontent was felt among the Liberal Jewish element of the population, which had everything to apprehend from the Clerical reactionary régime in force. They did not see any advantage in having contributed by their votes to secure office for the leaders of the Liberal party when their position was practically worse than before. This is believed to be the reason why a certain number of Jewish Liberals cast their votes in favor of anti-Semitic candidates.

In order to give an idea of the disadvantages which still affect the Jews in Austria, it may be observed that it is not customary to appoint them to the Magistracy, and that they are practically excluded from other public offices. It was imagined that the Government would prevent Dr. Lueger, as an anti-Semite, from filling the Vice Burgomasters' chair. The Jewish press almost advocated the abolition of the City Council itself, but Prince Windischgratz, then Prime Minister, and Count Kielmansberg, Governor of Austria, received Dr. Lueger with genuine marks of favor.

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN LONDON.

Two Houses Wrecked and Several Persons Buried in the Ruins.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—There was a tremendous explosion of gas in Church Court, off the Strand, city, at 7 o'clock this evening, which completely wrecked two houses and filled the court with débris.

Eight persons were taken out of the ruins and removed to a hospital. Several others are still buried beneath the heaps of brick, mortar, and timbers, and it is feared that it may not be possible to get them out alive.

Up to a late hour to-night no bodies were found. It is believed that not more than eight persons, exclusive of those who were taken to the hospital, were dangerously injured. About twenty were injured less seriously.

Antwerp Duty on Ships Reduced.

ANTWERP, Oct. 29.—The Communal Council, at a meeting held last evening, voted that ships entering the docks here after the beginning of the year 1896 shall pay to the city the sum of 50 centimes, instead of 94 centimes, as heretofore. The Council also voted to suppress the practice of imposing an additional charge in cases where the navigation rights of vessels were different.

The Betrothal of Princess Maud.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A number of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, together with many society leaders, called at Marlborough House, the town residence of the Prince of Wales, to-day, and inscribed their names in congratulation upon the betrothal of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles, second son of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark.

Three German Editors Sentenced.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Herr Dierl, editor of The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, and Associate Editors Phundt and Randmann have been convicted of lèse majesté. Herr Dierl was sentenced to six, Phundt to nine, and Randmann to twelve months' imprisonment. They entered an appeal, and were released upon giving bail in the sum of 8,400 marks each.

Kaiser Encourages Shipbuilders.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Emperor has sent a telegram to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at Bremen, congratulating the company upon having ordered the construction of two large steamers in German yards, thus encouraging home industry.

British Ambassador Visits Bismarck.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Sir Edward Malet visited Friedrichsruh to-day and took a cordial farewell of Prince Bismarck.

CARLOS CESPEDES SUCCESSFUL.

His Well-Armed Troops Land on the East Coast of the Island.

Word has been received at Cuban headquarters here of the safe landing in Cuba of the expedition under Carlos M. Cespedes, which left Philadelphia Oct. 20. The expedition arrived on the east coast of Cuba Oct. 26, and disembarked without accident.

The party is said to be composed of 107 men. Their commander, Cespedes, is a son of Gen. Cespedes, the hero of Vara, and the first President of the republic. The expedition carried 500 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, 250 machetes, and ten boxes of war material, including a large supply of medicines.

Here are the names of the leading members of the party: Capt. José Lopez, Lieut. Carlos E. Aguirre, Juan Gross, Enrique Mollia, a deserter from the Spanish Army; Dr. Serafin Martinez, Mario Carillo, son of the poet and writer; Don Isaac Carrillo y O'Farrell, Ramiro Cespedes, Herminio Figarola, José Sanabia, Wenceslao F. Marin, Juan Bautista Hernandez, Manual Berguez Fruna, late Public Prosecutor at Santiago de Cuba; Ramon Arias, Luis Lopez, Sabinso Verela, Manuel Rodriguez, Juan Falcon, Juan Martinez, Pablo Torres, Severiano Arguelles, Alberto Plochet, Esteban Ulloa, Mario Vicente, Leandro L. Vicente, Juan T. Garcia, Manuel Arencibia, Florencio Simanoas, Aresado Raggi, Julio Aguado, Manuel Andreu, Rafael Calas Martinez, Manuel Aloma, and Ricardo Naranjo.

EXPEDITION SAILS FOR CUBA.

Steamer Morrill Will Watch Bahiahonda and Pine Key.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 29.—The Spanish Consul here received information to-day that Oct. 24 a schooner took a large number of men from Sugar Loaf Key, twenty miles east of Key West. This is supposed to be Col. Artegas's expedition. It was known here for several weeks that a number of Cubans were massing on the islands east of Key West, with the intention of getting to Cuba as soon as a vessel could be procured. These men are said to be provided with rifles, revolvers, and machetes.

The steamer Morrill sailed to-day for Bahiahonda and Pine Key, where, it is said, there are still a large number of Cubans assembled.

The critical in Art and Economy are invited to inspect the latest designs in Flint's Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

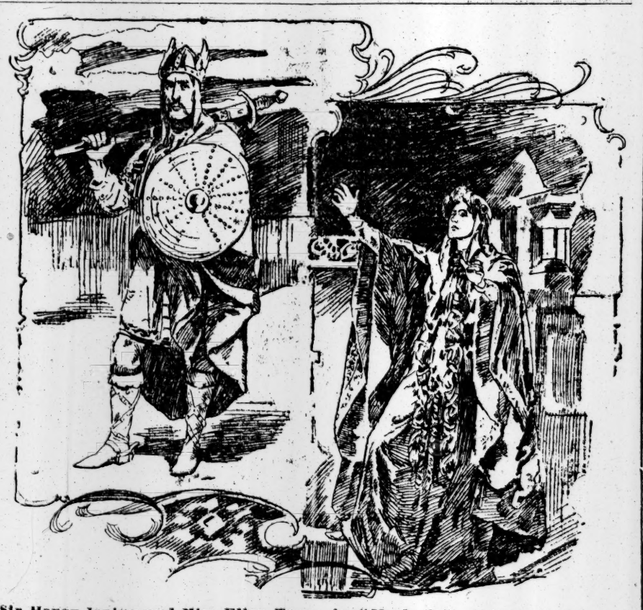
SIR HENRY IN "MACBETH"

A Large, Polite Audience That Tried Hard to be Enthusiastic.

APPLAUSE STRONG BUT INFREQUENT

England's Titled Actor and Miss Terry Repeatedly Called Before the Curtain—A Speech That Was Unheard.

Henry Irving opened his New-York season last night in Abbey's Theatre in "Macbeth." It was a large, well-dressed, prosperous-looking audience that faced Mr. Irving, or Sir Henry, as he has come back to us. It could not have been other than a prosperous audience, for orchestra seats sold at $3 each, and every seat in the house had been sold. It was also a polite audience. But it cannot be said that it was a very enthusiastic audience, though it tried very hard to be, realizing probably that $3 was a pretty tidy sum to pay for one seat, and that one ought to try and imagine one was getting the money's worth.



Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in "Macbeth" at Abbey's Theatre Last Night.

There were numerous attempts at enthusiasm, but they fell flat, or at any rate a chill settled down on them in their incipiency. One disappointed woman—and a very handsome woman, in beautiful silk, she was—gave it as her opinion that it was; but this is what he said:

"Why does he mumble his words so? Could you understand him?" this to her escort.

"Not I," replied the gentleman, disconsolately fingering $6 worth of coupons.

That it really wanted to be enthusiastic the audience demonstrated several times. Mr. Irving, beautifully attired, came on the stage in the first act, and the audience applauded. Miss Terry, even more beautifully attired, was revealed by the rising drop, and she, too, was greeted with applause. But for some reason the applause at these times was heartier than it was at any other point except at the close. Then there was something like a real and generous and warm-hearted outburst. Mr. Irving, who had been pierced to the death only a few seconds before by Macduff, had to have the curtain raised, and acknowledge the applause. Then he brought Miss Terry on, and the audience gave to the charming actress its tribute. The curtain was dropped, but it had to be raised again, for there was a strong element in the house that wanted to see Mr. Irving again, though the majority of the people were filing out. Mr. Irving came on and bowed, and then Mr. Cooper, who played Macduff, came on. Whether Mr. Cooper came on intentionally or whether he was moved by an extraneous and unforeseen agency, will probably be determined to-day when he explains matters to Mr. Irving.

To the audience it must have seemed that Mr. Cooper came on with the assistance of a catapult, and a very noisy catapult at that. Mr. Irving was just making one of his distinguished bows of acknowledgement when there came a sharp explosive noise, and simultaneously Mr. Cooper was projected from the wings, looking mildly astonished. But he proved equal to the emergency, if indeed it was an emergency, for he, too, made a graceful bow and then retired, leaving the stage to Mr. Irving.

Some one in the audience demanded a "speech," and it is believed that Mr. Irving complied with this request. He certainly said something, the only distinguishable words being "Miss Terry." It lasted several minutes—the speech—but as far as the people on the other side of the footlights were concerned it was a mere dumb show. Mr. Irving's lips moved, he smiled amiably, and his hand was gratefully laid across his heart, as it well might have been, for practically every seat in the house had been sold.

But beyond these outward and visible signs of approval, the audience could make nothing out of the speech, and after listening with great care to catch any sort of a distinguishable sound, they finally and regretfully went out, the drop curtain coming down once more and screening Mr. Irving for good.

"Did you hear what he said?" asked one of the auditors who had a seat four rows from the stage.

"No, not a word," was the answer; "but never mind, we will read it all in the newspapers in the morning."

Unfortunately, this sublime faith in the newspapers will have to be shattered, and the speech go forever unrecorded. Mr. Bram Stoker, Mr. Irving's manager, was appealed to to secure the speech. He begged to be excused.

"Really, now," he protested, "I didn't hear a word, you know; not a word."

"Nor did anybody else. But can't you find out from Mr. Irving what he said?"

Mr. Stoker looked astonished at the proposition.

"Impossible!" he exclaimed, "quite impossible!"

"Well, then, can't we go back and ask Mr. Irving what he said?"

Mr. Stoker looked still more astonished; in fact, he appeared bewildered.

"Why, you know, really," he said, kindly, "that is out of the question, you know, to-night. You might see him to-morrow."

"But we go to press at 2 o'clock in the morning—this morning."

Mr. Stoker looked uncomfortable over being compelled to refuse, under the circumstances, and disappeared with a deprecating shrug. By and by he came back looking flushed.

"I asked him," he said, "and as I told you he couldn't give you anything. Can't remember a word, really. Made no memorandum, you know."

"Then he made a speech?"

"Oh, yes, no doubt of that, not the slightest," declared Mr. Stoker.

Further efforts to learn what Mr. Irving said proved futile.

THE CRITIC'S VIEW.

It Is Substantially the Macbeth of Tradition Richly Elaborated.

The reappearance of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, after a two years' absence, is an event of sufficient interest to the theatre-going people of New-York to assure a notable gathering; the return of Mr. Irving wearing honors fully and honestly won was calculated to add a degree of interest to his first appearance since he became Sir Henry Irving, and his production of the tragedy of "Macbeth," in which he had not been seen before in this city, unquestionably contributed to the interest that last night drew to Abbey's Theatre an audience that greeted him and Miss Terry cordially, but not effusively, and rewarded their efforts at the close of the five distressing acts with many recalls, responded to, at last, by a breathless speech from Mr. Irving.

Some years ago, after Mr. Irving had produced "Richelieu" in London, and had divided the critics of that city into timid admirers and fierce detractors, he took up the play of "Macbeth," and provoked by his performance of the leading part criticism more adverse than that which had been launched at his Richelieu. Those who saw last night's performance, and who recall the fact that the London production was accounted a "flat" failure, will be apt to disagree with the London critics.

The New-York theatregoer, accustomed as he has become in recent years to the production of Shakespeare's plays with elaboration of scenic effects, with nice attention to all details, and with the assistance for the principal actors of adequate support, and knowing in what large measure Irving has contributed to that gratifying development of the possibilities of the stage, were prepared to see a presentation of Macbeth complete and satisfactory to the eye. And they were not disappointed. The five acts of the tragedy were superbly set, from the first scene, where Macbeth visits the witches to hear the predictions which lure him to murder and to ruin, to the last thrilling encounter between Macbeth and Macduff.

Those curious persons who undertake to compel, by comparison of interpretations, a reverence for the traditions of the stage, found little in Mr. Irving's treatment of the part to shock them, for it was in substantial agreement with a long line of impersonations. Mr. Irving has recently allowed it to be understood that he regarded Macbeth as a premeditative and deliberate murderer, suggesting that he was without one saving grace, and that Lady Macbeth is a creature who provokes and is entitled to sympathy in her grievous troubles. If that is really Mr. Irving's conception of the two parts, his performance is not at once convincing; on the contrary, his Macbeth appears to be a superstitious, ambitious, unscrupulous savage, not too courageous, and so lacking in ingenuity that he depends wholly upon Lady Macbeth for his "bloody instructions," and leans upon her, as all Macbeths will do to the end of time, to be assisted through his difficulties by her unfeminine ferocity of spirit and her manlike resolution.

Throughout the first act the lines of the tragedy, even when spoken by Mr. Irving, fell with a distinctness that was altogether gratifying. The hope that had been excited that the actor had conquered some of the vocal defects that have sometimes marred the satisfaction of his hearers was dispelled later on, and those who were not very familiar with the text, or who were not gifted with imaginations active and accurate enough to bridge many incoherent passages, listened with attention, but not always with intelligent interest.

Miss Terry's performance of Lady Macbeth was not could have been expected, thoroughly satisfactory. Not because it excited the sympathy for her that Mr. Irving's suggestions have indicated, but for the reason that the convincing earnestness of her portrayal compelled a regret that dramatic necessity required that she should be an unsexed conspirator against her King and her guest, that she should interpret the shadowy outgivings of the hags who had turned Macbeth's head, and show him the quicker way to Duncan's throne.

But the interpretation of the character did not wholly hide the grace and fascinating personality of the artist. This was revealed delightfully in the scene in the banquet hall, while Macbeth was addressing Banquo's empty chair—not Banquo visible to everybody else, but supposably invisible to the guests about him—as she went from seat to seat to conquer the increasing disorder. The vision of the woman rambling about the halls of Dunsinane, vainly washing off the indelible blood stains, is one that will fully meet the expectations of those who find in the sleep-walking scene one of the most satisfactory incidents of the gloomy story.

There was adequate and generous appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry, who were recalled after each act. Miss Terry being very cordially recalled at the close of the sleep-walking scene. Mr. Cooper, who was a thoroughly competent and acceptable Macduff, was followed with appreciative interest, and at the close of the scene in which the murder of his family by the bloodthirsty Macbeth is broken to him he fairly won a really spontaneous and irrepressible expression of feeling.

As a whole, Mr. Irving's performance of Macbeth will be regarded as an interesting interpretation, for the complete, beautiful, rich, and careful manner in which the tragedy is presented, rather than for anything new that it suggests in the leading characters. Extravagance of action, incoherency of speech, all those things that are called "mannerisms," will be regarded as unimportant in reaching a conclusion as to the merit of the presentation. Those who witness this superb performance will remember, when they are tempted to analyze it, that they are indebted to Mr. Irving as the master who has made it possible, and that the standard that he has raised will be followed by generations of actors and managers.

The cast:

Duncan	Mr. Howe
Malcolm	Ben Webster
Donalbain	Miss Ailsa Craig
Macbeth	Henry Irving
Banquo	Mr. Macklin
Macduff	F. Cooper
Lennox	Martin Harvey
Ross	Mr. Tyars
Menteith	G. Taylor
Angus	Mr. Reynolds
Caithness	Mr. Howard
Fleance	Leo Byrne
Siward	Mr. Tabb
Seyton	Mr. Lacy
Two other officers	Mr. Rivington, Mr. Marion
A doctor	Fuller Mellish
A Sergeant	G. Black
A porter	Mr. Johnson
A messenger	L. Belmore
An attendant	Mr. Cushing
Murderers	Mr. Hemstock, Mr. Carter
Gentlewoman	May Whitty
A servant	Miss Foster
Lady Macbeth	Ellen Terry
Hecate	Miss Hallett
First witch	Mr. Valentine
Second witch	Mr. Hague
Third witch	Mr. Archer

IMPRESSIONS AT RANDOM.

Details of the Performance and Notes About he Performers.

One who was forced to limit his comments on last night's performance to a single phrase would think hard for a moment and then exclaim: "The scenery was simply perfect!" If he were then allowed to express another brief opinion, there is no doubt at all that it would relate to the difficulty he had found in understanding what Mr. Irving said.

As to the scenery, surely nothing more magnificent, in better taste, more admirably calculated to assist in the creation of a dramatic illusion, was ever seen in this city. Of such even excellence was the scenery that no single setting forced itself upon the attention or the memory. Instead it created the impression of a series of pictures, each a triumph in its way, serving a purpose, but never becoming an end in itself. Therefore extreme difficulty would be found in selecting one of these pictures as notably superior to the others or decidedly inferior.

The curtain first rose on complete darkness. Slowly a dim light, coming whence it was impossible to discover, diffused itself through the depths of blackness, and the witches took vague shape. Then their voices were heard and the performance had begun.

There were nineteen complete changes of setting. Each of them seemed to arrange itself. Not once did the complicated machinery hesitate or become audible. Only once was there an unblushing, unmodified, old-fashioned "front drop." All the others were complete landscapes or well-inclosed rooms.

There was at no time during the evening any applause for the scenery. This is a rather remarkable fact, and from it some grave deductions might be drawn if occasion served.

Speaking of applause, there was not much of it at any time. Enough to make two "recalls" followed the first and second acts. The banquet scene elicited only one, and never was a curtain raised on smaller provocation from an audience. After the fourth act's close, the demonstration was cordial, almost enthusiastic. That was because the people had understood every word of Miss Terry's sleep-walking scene, and were bound to demonstrate their approval of that fact, in such pleasing contrast to Mr. Irving's almost constant unintelligibility. When the last act ended, most of the spectators—they were that much more than auditors—departed hastily. The remainder stood in the aisles and clapped their hands until Mr. Irving appeared and made some confidential remarks to the row of people nearest the stage. Once there was applause during an act. Strangely enough, it followed Mr. Cooper's recitation of the lines which express Macduff's grief at hearing of the death of his wife and children. As Mr. Cooper is not a great actor and had not even proved that he is a good one, the commendation was obviously intended for Shakespeare. It was all that famous person received during the evening.

The performance began exactly on time. As a consequence, it began while half the seats in the theatre were empty, and the first three scenes were spoiled for those who arrived early by those who didn't.

Though Mr. Irving's face showed hardly an evidence of "make-up," and was bare except for a moustache cut short over the mouth and falling straight downward at the corners, he looked strangely unlike his pictures, and not less strangely like the ideal Macbeth. He seemed stalwart, a man habituated to war and arms, as different as it is possible to conceive from the Irving of other rôles. But the voice, the intonations, the booming nasals, the pauses that disjoint sentences—these were all familiar, too familiar, wearisomely familiar.

Some cruel things were said in the lobby between the acts. One man ventured, "It would be a great show if Irving would only get somebody who can talk to play Macbeth." Another commented on the perfection with which the great man imitated Henry E. Dixey. A third asked his friend why Mr. Irving had cut out the lines about killing the drunken grooms, whereupon the friend laughed and insisted that the lines had not been cut out at all, but only spoken so that not a word of them could be understood. "Possibly that accounts for three or four other passages that I missed," said the man who began the conversation. Of course, all this was mere brutality—not criticism.

Miss Terry's face was pallid. It had exactly the pallor that harmonizes with red hair. Mr. Irving was dark of complexion. The contrast was strikingly effective in the episodes of temptation and denunciation. It formed one of those minute and beautiful details with which the whole performance was rich.

Mr. Howe, as the old King, puttered about in a fine red robe, and wore his crown day and night. The crown had red silk earlappers, and was otherwise very neat and comfortable.

The lightning was exceedingly sharp, now white and blinding, now red and terrible. It was excellent lightning. The thunder began with sheet iron, continued with the help of a bowling alley, and was extremely amusing. In fact, it lent the only comic element to the play, for the drunken porter was sad indeed.

Such gleaming eyes as Macbeth had during the interview with the dagger! They looked as large as the bottom of a teacup, and as uniformly white. This was the only one of the many ingenious light effects which did not deserve enthusiastic commendation.

The incidental music, by Sir Arthur Sullivan, served its purpose admirably. Probably few of the people present noticed it and none gave it any attention. Perhaps if the orchestra had not been down in a hole, out of sight and almost out of hearing, their conscientious work would have won credit for themselves and the composer.

By using a ray of pale green light to suggest the presence of Banquo's ghost, instead of allowing that grisly visitor to take material shape, Mr. Irving showed both sense and taste. In the past this scene was usually made more or less ridiculous by the doings of a spirit whose weight evidently tested the strength of the chair in which he sat.

The costumes were all rich in texture, gravely beautiful in color, and artistic in design. Unless one happened to remember that, so far as Macbeth and the others ever existed at all, they were half-naked savages, their garmenting seemed perfect. And anyway, it is no more inconsistent for Mr. Irving to dress these savages in costly silks and velvets than it was for Shakespeare to put in their mouths some of the noblest poetry even he ever wrote.

Maurice Kaufmann's Concert.

At Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night a concert was given to enable Maurice Kaufmann, a young violinist, to make his first appearance before an American audience. Mr. Kaufmann has been studying in Germany, and evidently came home to show us what he had learned. It may be said without fear of contradiction that his teaching has been of a good kind and that he is the happy owner of a very good violin—not necessarily one that once belonged to Viotti, as the public prints have excitedly announced—but a very good fiddle, as fiddles go in these times. It has a large tone, so large, indeed, that Mr. Kaufmann is hardly the man to govern it. Perhaps César Thomson would have sport with such a fiddle.

Mr. Kaufmann chose for his principal number Max Bruch's first concerto. He played it with a great deal of animation and with appreciation of its content. But he is still a student, not a master, of his instrument, and the best thing he could do would be to return to his teacher and complete his studies; for he has yet a great deal to learn about bowing and phrasing. He was assisted last night by Tonzo Sauvage, a harmless, unnecessary pianist, of inoffensive manner, and by Miss Marguerite Hall, a mezzo soprano, who sang Dr. Cane's "Phyllis" and Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherd" very tastefully.

"THE GAY PARISIANS" IN LONDON

To be Produced There by Charles Frohman and George Edwardes.

"The Gay Parisians" will have its London production under the management of Charles Frohman and George Edwardes of the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. Frohman concluded arrangements to this end last night, through Seymour Hicks of "The Shop Girl" company.

The comedy will be produced in London next Spring, and four of the present members of the cast will be in the performance. Seymour Hicks and Ellaline Terriss of the "His Excellency" company will appear in Augustus Thomas's one-act play, "The Man Up Stairs," preceding the comedy.

This settles the English fate of "The Gay Parisians." Ever since its success at Hoyt's Mr. Frohman has been besieged with letters from London managers offering to purchase the English rights to the play. He has laid these communications aside, determining to produce the play in London himself, and the result is this arrangement with Manager Edwardes. The play is as popular now at Hoyt's as in the first week of its presentation, and will remain there at least until after the holidays, Mr. Hoyt having postponed the opening of his regular season in order not to interfere with the run of "The Gay Parisians."

A Practical Youth.

From The New-York Weekly.

Old Bullion—What! You wish to marry my daughter? She is a mere schoolgirl yet.

Suitor—Yes, sir. I came early to avoid the rush.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS WRECKED

A Collision Near St. Louis in Which a Number of Lives Are Lost and Many Persons Are Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—A railroad accident involving the loss of a number of lives and the injury of a great many persons took place near this city this evening.

Two heavily loaded suburban trains came together and both were wrecked.

Each train contributed to the list of dead and injured.

HE AIDED THE GOLDEN CITY

Schooner Had Been Dismasted—The Captain Reports All Well Aboard.

Capt. Hird of the British steamship Ontilla, which arrived from Nassau yesterday, reports that on Oct. 25, in latitude 28 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 76 degrees 20 minutes west, he sighted a vessel under jury rig and bore away for her. He found her to be the schooner Golden City of New-Bedford, Mass., from Norfolk, Va., for New-Bedford, Mass., one month out. She was dismasted Oct. 25, and jury spars had been rigged.

Capt. Hird supplied her with three small spars, which were all required, towing them alongside with the steamer's boat. The Captain asked to be reported with all well on board; also that on the day he was dismasted he was in company with a three-masted schooner with her mizzen mast gone, distant from him about two miles, but he soon after lost sight of her, and he is afraid she foundered, as she appeared to be very deep in the water.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—George Kennan of Washington is at the Westminster.

—Ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, is at the Hoffman.

—The Rev. Dr. A. Mackay-Smith of Washington is at the Savoy.

—Ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner of Maryland is at the Brunswick.

—W. S. Gutierrez of Saratoga and W. J. Smith of Philadelphia are at the Empire.

—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse and State Senator Bradley T. Smelzer are at the Murray Hill.

—Count des Garets of France, ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Lord Playfair and Lady Playfair of England, James J. Belden of Syracuse, and L. J. Seargeant of Montreal are at the Windsor.

—Charles F. Mayer, President, and C. K. Lord, Vice President, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, are at the Albemarle.

—Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, D. C., and Arthur Sewall of Maine are at the Holland.

—Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, and ex-Congressmen Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, and Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Arlington.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Baker, William P. Hymus, Mrs. Joseph W. Taylor, Mrs. T. C. Cranford, Edward Griffith, Percy T. Griffith, Mrs. L. T. Griffith, the Misses Griffith, New-York.

—Shoreham.—F. B. De Berard, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Lathrop, Robert Edward Bonnee, Thomas H. Bakewell, Joseph W. Reinhardt, New-York.

—Riggs.—Edward F. Sweeny, W. Scott Sims, Mrs. E. J. Dinley, A. M. Dinley, John A. Donaid, New-York.

—Ebbitt.—J. J. Hendricks, Miss R. S. Hendricks, Mrs. Arthur C. Childs, B. Barlon, New-York.

—Raleigh.—Frederick C. Shaw, C. F. Forsyth, New-York.

—Normandie.—Edward Elkins, New-York.

—Willard's.—W. Ehlers, New-York.

Steamer Commodore Is Released.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29.—A telegram from United States Marshal O. J. Carroll, at New-Berne, says that Judge Seymour of the Federal court to-day signed and delivered to the Marshal his decree releasing the filibustering steamer Commodore, at Wilmington, from custody, and instructing the Marshal to have both vessel and cargo released at once.

No Longer an Infected Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The Board of Health to-day decided that Honolulu no longer was an infected port. The board decided, however, that for the present all vessels from Honolulu should be detained in quarantine until their bills of health have been passed upon.

Volunteers for Spain Disembark.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The steamer San Fernando has landed at Guantanamo 1,300 volunteers from Buenos Ayres. The cruiser Infanta Isabel has arrived here with the remainder of the crew of the wrecked cruiser Cristobal Colon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Outrivals rivalry in quality, style, and manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.

E. & W. Keleta and Madawaska, **E. & W.** Two deep collars.

MARRIED.

RICH—DOMINICK.—In the Transfiguration Chapel, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton and the Rev. John Montgomery Rich, Edith Lounsbery, daughter of Almira Vosburgh and the late Francis J. Dominick, to the Rev. Lawson Carter Rich of Canton, N. Y.

WILMERDING—FERRIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Nina Louise, daughter of the late E. H. Ferris, M. D., to Theo. Kearny Wilmerding, both of New-York City.

DIED.

BARRELL.—At New-Providence, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 28, Henry F., son of the late George Barrell, aged 62 years.

Funeral from his late residence, in New-Providence, at 2 P. M., Thursday.

COBB.—In this city, on Monday evening, Oct. 28, Edward B. Cobb, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, at Tarrytown, Thursday, at 2 P. M.

COLWELL.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 28, 1895, Jane A., widow of the late William H. Colwell.

Funeral services at her late residence, 2,077 5th Av., on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

FOULDS.—At Passaic, N. J., Oct. 27, Robert Foulds, in the 73d year of his age.

Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Funeral private.

LOSS.—Suddenly, Oct. 27, 1895, of pneumonia, Francis Henry Loss, son of the late Adolphus and Elizabeth Loss, aged 73 years 9 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the New-York College of Pharmacy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at his late residence, 63 West 95th St., New-York, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock.

European and Australian papers please copy.

LOWE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 29, Emily, youngest daughter of the late Bauman Lowe.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McMANUS.—On Monday, Oct. 28, at 1:20 A. M., Patrick H., beloved son of John and Maria McManus, and brother of ex-Ass

RACING, BUT NO ARRESTS

There Was No Interference with the Sport at the Westchester Track.

WERNBERG WON THE BRONX STAKES

Police Could Find No Violation of the Law as Recently Interpreted by Magistrate Kudlich.

Police Inspector McCullagh and twoscore of Central Office men and police officers in citizens' dress were at the Westchester race track yesterday afternoon, detailed there, it was said, at the orders of Acting Chief Conlin to arrest any person who should be found recording a wager. Magistrate Kudlich was also at the track, prepared, so it was reported, to discharge any person who should be arrested on any such flimsy charge. No arrests were made, and there was no interference with the men who wished to speculate and record the transactions in their betting books.

There was a feeling of repose and confidence among the speculatively inclined after the news reached the track that Magistrate Kudlich, in the Morrisania Police Court, had discharged all the men arrested at the track on Saturday who had been arrested solely for recording bets. That "restored confidence," as Wall Street men would put it, and there was a lively market up to the time of the arrival of Inspector McCullagh and his men, just after the third race. Soon after that it became noised about that the Inspector would act only when the law was violated by the passing of money, or some token which was the record of a bet, and the confidence that had been temporarily shaken was again restored. Magistrate Kudlich had held that only by the exchange of money or the passage between speculators of some record could the law be violated. That, as is well known, has not been done during the meeting. So the sport went on uninterrupted by a raid until the card was cleared up.

A brisk wind, that had a touch of Winter in it, blew across the track, and made it rather uncomfortable unless one moved about briskly; which was what nearly all the thousands present did at intervals. The attendance was the smallest of the meeting, but the sport was fairly good.

The single fixture on the card and principal event of the day was the race for the Bronx Stakes, in which ten sprinters competed, Wernberg making the rest look a very commonplace lot indeed by the easy fashion in which he won. Harry Reed was the favorite at 6 to 5, although he was giving weight to all the rest. Wernberg, with a big allowance, and at his favorite distance, was at 7 to 1, and he was at his best, for he made the run over the course in 1:21, wonderfully fast time considering the cold weather and the fact that he was not pressed at any part of the journey. Helen Nichols in the middle of the track, Harry Reed on the outside, and Ina on the inner rail, the lot joined by Rubicon when it was too late for him to catch the leaders, made the fight for the place. Nichols got it by a good margin, and Ina, Rubicon, Harry Reed, and Beldemere appeared to finish in the order named. But the judges placed Harry Reed third, very much to the surprise of the people in the grand stand, who were sure that both Ina and Rubicon beat the Dwyer colt in.

Bon Ami made a runaway race of the opening dash of six furlongs. It was for maiden horses ridden by jockeys who had never ridden a winner previous to this meeting. Lillie Mills, who had run fairly well in her last race, was made the favorite, but she never played any part in the contest, being in the ruck all through the journey, and finishing there. Bon Ami, who had the best of the start, led all the way, and won very easily. Titmouse and Sagamore had a hot fight for the place honors, which the former finally got by a head.

It was an easy task for Belmar to win the race at a mile and three-sixteenths. Though he won by only a narrow margin, he had more speed than any of the rest of the party, and very nearly ran down Lamplighter and Lake Shore had a hot fight for the place, and finished so closely together that the judges could not separate them, and decided that it was a dead heat for the place.

After the Bronx Stakes had been decided, there was a selling race over the Withers mile, in which five ran, Hugh Penny being the favorite, and Sir Dixon, Jr., a real good thing, and he well played both ways by some of the shrewdest speculators in the ring. Capt. T. and Waltzer ran themselves to a standstill in the first seven furlongs. Then Hugh Penny and Sir Dixon, Jr., came up from the rear and had the fight out, Penny winning quite cleverly from Sir Dixon, Jr., with Waltzer three lengths further back.

The selling race for two-year-olds, which followed, was the easiest of a race for Wishard, who was in front all the way, and won without an effort, after a short fight with Patrol. Au Revoir beat the latter home for second money, Patrol finishing thoroughly tired out. The others cut no figure in the race, though Emotional was prominent for about half the run.

A welter handicap at six and a half furlongs wound up the day's racing. Nine started, and nearly all were well backed, though Kennebunk, Manchester, and Matt Byrnes were the trio that were most fancied by the talent. There was a lively tip out in Illusion, and those who backed the Belmont horse were evidently in luck. A ragged start. Mr. Rowe sent the lot away with Illusion three or four lengths in front of the field. But his lead was of short duration, and when the mutt reached, Manchester and Hawarden had caught and passed the Belmont gelding. From that point on the race was between the pair, Hawarden finally winning in a drive from Manchester. Deerslayer came along at the finish, and got the third money from Illusion, who found the route altogether too far, in spite of the good start he had.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year-olds, to be ridden by jockeys not having ridden a winner prior to this meeting. Eclipse course, six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Bon Ami, Columbia Stable's b. c., by St. Blaise-Bon Bon, 100 pounds.....(Simons)
2—Titmouse, A. F. Walcott's b. c., 95.. (Underwood)
3—Sagamore, Cambridge Stable's br. g., 97. (Grant)
4—Sunrise II., 99. | 7—Whippany, 96.
5—Sebastian, 102. | 8—Double Quirk, 92.
6—Lillie Mills, 97. | 9—Rockledge, 92.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Bon Ami	5—2	7—1..Lillie Mills	1—1
15—1..Titmouse	6—1	6—1..Whippany	2—1
3—1..Sagamore	1—1	12—1..D'ble or Q'ts	5—1
6—2..Sunrise II	2—1	15—1..Rockledge	6—1
4—1..Sebastian	8—5		

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for all ages. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:02.

1—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., 3 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 110 pounds.....(Sims)
*—Lamplighter, Milton Young's br. h., 6, 115.. (Pickering)
*—Lake Shore, C. W. Parker's ch. h., 4, 106.. (Griffin)
*Dead heat.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Belmar		5—1..Lamplighter	4—5
4—5..Lake Shore			

Won by a length; dead heat for second place.

***

THIRD RACE.—Bronx Stakes; a handicap for all ages, of $50 each, the association to add the amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Eclipse course, six furlongs. Time—1:11.

1—Wernberg, G. E. Smith's b. h., 4 years, by Muscovy-Holmdel, 116 pounds.....(Doggett)
2—Helen Nichols, Duke & Wishard's ch. m., 5, 121.....(Reiff)
3—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 3, 123.. (Sims)
4—Ina, 3, 97. | 8—Sir Francis, 5, 109.
5—Rubicon, 4, 126. | 9—Harrington, 4, 111.
6—Beldemere, 4, 116. | 10—Peacemaker, 4, 115.
7—Cromwell, 3, 87.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—1..Wernberg	5—2	6—1..Beldemere	2—1
4—1..Helen Nichols	7—5	15—1..Cromwell	6—1
6—5..Harry Reed	2—5	10—1..Sir Francis	4—1
12—1..Ina	5—1	6—1..Harrington	2—1
4—1..Rubicon	8—5	8—1..Peacemaker	8—1

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling allowances. The Withers mile. Time—1:41. No bid for the winner.

1—Hugh Penny,, Duke & Wishard's b. g., 5 years, by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward, 109 pounds, $1,400.....(Reiff)
2—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. c., 3, 88, $500.. (O'Leary)
3—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. c., 8, 106, $1,800.. (Griffin)
4—Lochinvar, 4, 97. | 5—Captain T., 5, 97.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Hugh Penny	1—1	30—1..Lochinvar	8—1
5—1..Sir Dixon	1—1	15—1..Captain T	4—1
6—2..Waltzer	3—5		

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Eclipse course, six furlongs. Time —1:11¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Wishard, Duke & Wishard's b. g., by Bob Miles-Orange Blossom, 100 pounds, $1,100.. (Reiff)
2—Au Revoir, B. McClelland's b. f., 106, $1,000.....(Perkins)
3—Patrol, Blemton Stable's br. g., 106, $1,000.. (Griffin)
4—Premier, 114. | 9—Predicament, 95.
5—Annie Barron, 95. | 10—Fifield, 98.
6—Emotional, 95. | 11—Wexford, 111.
7—Balmaghie, 103. | 12—Irvana, 109.
8—Marsian, 102. | 13—Old Age, 106.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Wishard	1—3	10—1..Marsian	4—1
3—1..Au Revoir	1—1	20—1..Predicament	8—1
6—1..Patrol	2—1	10—1..Fifield	4—1
10—1..Premier	4—1	8—1..Wexford	3—1
10—1..Annie Barron	4—1	20—1..Irvana	8—1
10—1..Emotional	4—1	20—1..Old Age	8—1
20—1..Balmaghie	8—1		

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; welter handicap for two-year-olds and upward. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:11¼.

1—Hawarden, W. Jennings's b. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Vendu, 125 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Manchester, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 137.....(Sims)
3—Deerslayer, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3, 126.. (Doggett)
4—Illusion, 4, 114. | 7—Kisbern, 3, 106.
5—Kennebunk, 3, 135. | 8—Matt Byrnes, 4, 131.
6—Defender, 2, 112. | 9—Golden Gate, 3, 114.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Hawarden	7—5	15—1..Defender	6—1
3—1..Manchester	1—1	40—1..Kisbern	15—1
6—1..Deerslayer	2—1	3—1..Matt Byrnes	1—1
10—1..Illusion	4—1	25—1..Golden Gate	8—1
5—2..Kennebunk	4—5		

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Jumping Races at Westchester.

Following are the entries for the steeplechases to-day, the last regular day of the New-York Steeplechase Association meeting:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. About two miles and a half, over ten hurdles.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Primus.....152	Poteen.....127
Fugitive.....144	Maretti.....127
Daybreak.....142	

SECOND RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; entrance $10 each, guaranteed value $1,000, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. About two miles and a half, over ten hurdles.

Caracas.....164	Marcus.....147
Southerner.....154	San Joaquin.....145
Woodford.....160	Winship.....137

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; entrance, $10 each, guaranteed value $1,000, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. About four miles.

The Peer.....163	Olindo.....143
Woodford.....146	May Blossom.....140
Duke of Abercorn...144	Chevy Chase.....137

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling steeplechase. About three miles.

Venus.....167	Daybreak.....130
Lafayette.....145	Richards.....120
May Blossom.....135	

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; welter weight for all ages. Two miles.

Harry Alonzo.....152	Campayne.....137
Silkenlace.....142	Deerslayer.....137
Red Cloud.....142	Emma E.....134
Marcus.....139	Scud.....124

PARKVILE TROTTING STOCK SOLD.

John H. Shults's Horses Bring Fair Prices at Auction.

The first day of the Parkville Stock Farm sale resulted very satisfactorily. A larger number of persons than usual were present at the one-fifth of a mile covered track at Parkville, L. I., where the sale was held. A cold breeze made an out-door sale too uncomfortable.

Bidding was brisk, and although some of the youngsters went cheap, very fair prices were got. P. C. Kellogg & Co. were the auctioneers.

The total amount realized for the fifty head sold was $10,115, an average of over $200 a head. Addie De, with a three-year-old record of 2:25¾, brought $1,000, the highest price realized. She was purchased by M. B. Wiser of Prescott, Ontario.

Among the youngsters Strandthro, bay colt foaled March 11, 1895, by Stranger, out of Brooch, brought the best price, $250, by J. P. Rogers of Parkville, L. I. Strakonitz, another of Stranger's get, by Addie De, foaled May 16, 1895, went to M. B. Weir of Portchester, N. Y. Ogole, blk. m., 5, by Thistle, dam Oriole, by Monroe Chief; A. M. Sweeney, Holyoke, Mass.....635

Maggie Paudect, br. m., 5, by Paudect, dam Maggie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; S. Lyman, Haverstraw, N. Y.....220

Saatz, blk. f., 9 months, by Stranger, dam Maggie Paudect, by Paudect; J. S. Schevelin, Brooklyn.....150

Linda Brown, b. f., 4, by Brown, dam Linda Sprague, by Governor Sprague; H. Lucke, Brooklyn.....295

Mamie Sable, blk. f., 3, by Sable Wilkes, dam Mamie Comet, by Nutwood; M. Clarke, Scranton, Penn.....110

Manto Rose, b. f., 3, by Baron Rose, dam Manto, by Woolsey; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.....200

Claris Rose, b. f., 2, by Baron Rose, dam Claris, by Warwick; T. C. Atwood, New-York City.....$110

Roland Rose, b. c., 6 months, by Baron Rose, dam Rosalind Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes; J. E. Turner, Ambler Park, Penn.....150

Saltic, b. f., 4, by Stranger, dam Speedway, by Socrates; F. Frellinghoyser, Newark, N. J.....480

Selwyna, br. f., 3, by Stranger, dam Sapphire, by Jay Gould; F. Wehlman, New-York City.....360

Sonata, b. f., 3, by General Washington, dam Sonnet, by Jay Gould; G. H. Daly, Portland, Me.....150

Agate, b. m., 2, by General Washington, dam Ruby Allen, by Ethan Allen; George H. Huber, New-York City.....145

Nydia Sprague, ro. m., 11, by Governor Sprague, dam Molly, by Morgan Rattler; J. L. Farnham, Shelton, Conn.....120

Black filly, 6 months, by Stranger, dam Fay M., by Director; A. S. Case, Three Bridges, N. J.....170

Fedalma, blk. m., 8, by Pancoast, dam Eudora, by Cuyler; W. R. Janvier, New-York City.....170

Strath, blk. c., 6 months, by Stranger, dam Fedalma, by Pancoast; H. Lucke, Brooklyn.....100

Grace Vernon, b. m., 11, by Nutwood, dam Streamlet, by Almont; H. Lucke, Brooklyn.....105

Mowitza, ch. m., 4, by William L., dam Lizette, by Voltaire; L. Horsham, Brooklyn.....300

Sado, blk. f., 6 months, by Stranger, dam Mowitza, by William L.; John E. Turner, Philadelphia.....210

Memento, ch. m., 5, by Woodnut, dam Tricks, by Whipple's Hambletonian; A. H. Coombs, New-York City.....700

Golasa, b. f., 4 months, by Thistle, dam Osaka, by Stamboul; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.....165

Phantom Clay, br. m., 5, by Willis's Henry Clay, dam Phantom, by Thorndale; Thomas McCann, Brooklyn.....120

Sahama, blk. f., 10 months, by Stranger, dam Nellie Aldine, by Wilkes Boy; Fred Lemmermann, Brooklyn.....110

Talapa, br. m., 4, by Baron Wilkes, dam Hildegrade, by Willis's Harry Clay; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.....120

Thorald, b. c., 6 months, by Thistle, dam Talapa, by Baron Wilkes; M. B. Weir, Portchester, N. Y.....100

Pomona, b. m., 7, by Jersey Wilkes, dam Pandora, by Clark Chief; Thomas McCann, Brooklyn.....140

Phillis, b. f., 2, by Stranger, dam Pomona, by Jersey Wilkes; T. Kingston, Waverley, N. J.....130

Strabane, br. c., 6 months, by Stranger, dam Rose Leaf, by Buccaneer; H. Lucke, Brooklyn.....135

Strachan, b. c., 6 months, by Stranger, dam Gold Leaf, by Sidney; J. H. Howard, Parkville, L. I.....170

Brooch, br. m., 3, by Stranger, dam Brooch, by Jay Gould; J. Schevelin, Brooklyn.....300

Stracathro, b. c., 7 months, by Stranger, dam Brooch, by Jay Gould; J. P. Rogers, Parkville, L. I.....250

Rubino, br. g., 4, by Stranger, dam Ruby Allen, by Ethan Allen; J. Probst, Brooklyn.....280

Thistleton, blk. g., 2, by Thistle, dam Gertie D., by Director; H. B. Hendrickson, Brooklyn.....150

Sammy Tilden, br. g., 7, by Governor Tilden, dam Western Fearnaught; Fred Lemmermann, Brooklyn.....160

Miss Beatrice, b. m., 6, by Stanford, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.....130

Total for fifty head.....$10,115
Average per head.....202

Meadowbrook's Long Hunt.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Sunny skies and a stiff hunting country brought forth a large field with the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day. The run was over one of the longest and roughest hunting districts on Long Island. Twelve miles were covered by the party in an hour. The hunt party met at Hicksville at 4 o'clock. The hounds were then given the scent and ran for three miles across the Hempstead Plains to Jericho, thence in a northerly direction for nine miles across the Wheatley Hills and to the country seats of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Kinsley Magoun, and ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, to East Norwich, where the "kill" took place and the hunt party broke up. Not an accident of any description occurred to mar the pleasure of the cross-country run. Among the first in at the finish were Kinsley Magoun, Harry Page, and the master of the hounds, Ralph N. Ellis.

Some of those present at to-day's run were Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Miss May Bird, Miss Clair Okie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Max Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, C. R. Hone, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.

INTERESTED IN THE PATH

Wheelmen Working for That Route Across Long Island.

EXPECT TO RAISE THE MONEY EASILY

The Path Will Extend from Patchogue to Port Jefferson and Will Cost About $800—Meeting at Selden.

All cyclists living along the route from Patchogue to Port Jefferson, L. I., are deeply interested in the proposed bicycle path between those points. The subject is one which has long been talked about, but for which little or no action has been taken until recently. Several meetings have been held during the past month, and the prospect seems bright for the ultimate success of the scheme. In several towns through which the proposed route is to pass subscription papers are in circulation, and the money for the undertaking is being rapidly raised. It has been estimated that the cost of the path will be about $800.

A permanent organization has just been formed in Port Jefferson for the purpose of carrying out the work necessary to the success of the plan. J. E. Overton is its President, R. B. Dayton Secretary, and J. H. Davis Treasurer. The Executive Committee comprises A. T. Norton, C. A. Squires, and Arthur Loper. A special Executive Committee for the town of Selden comprises Frederick Dare and Alexander Hodges. The above-mentioned gentlemen form the Board of Control, together with E. M. Davis, C. P. Randall, J. F. Newton, and E. B. Osborn.

Several routes have been suggested, and the selection of one will be a work that will not please everybody. Indeed, this matter is likely to cause some ill feeling, whichever way it goes. The route which has the preference is that surveyed some years ago for a highway. It would take the wheelmen out of the way of several hills, and avoid a stretch of sand nearly three miles in length.

On the question of finance there is not the slightest uneasiness. Cycling enthusiasts in Patchogue have already subscribed $250, and more assistance is promised at an early date. Port Jefferson has raised $100, and is still at it. The subscribers in that town are J. E. Overton, $10; Davis & Pierpont, $15; F. E. Robinson, $5; Bridgeport and Port Jefferson Steamboat Company, $25; S. Dyeyer, $5; Loper Brothers, $5; P. O. Alley, $5; E. M. Davis, $5; A. T. Norton, $5; J. Hawkins, $5; F. A. Hall, $5; C. E. Ivens, $5, and C. P. Randall, $5.

This afternoon there will be a meeting at Selden at which the details of the construction of the path will be discussed at some length.

CYCLISTS' BOWLING DATES.

All Arrangements for the Tournament of the Brooklyn Clubs Completed.

Arrangements for the tournament of the bowling teams of the cycle clubs of Brooklyn have been completed. The tourney will begin on Nov. 6, and continue until Feb. 18. The schedule, as prepared by Chairman Boe of the Bowling committee, is as follows, the games being played in the alleys of the club first named:

Nov. 6—New-Utrecht vs. Brooklyn.
Nov. 7—South Brooklyn vs. Bushwick.
Nov. 8—Kings County vs. Columbia.
Nov. 11—Liberty vs. Pequod.
Nov. 11—Brooklyn vs. South Brooklyn.
Nov. 11—Bushwick vs. Kings County.
Nov. 12—Columbia vs. Liberty.
Nov. 13—Pequod vs. New-Utrecht.
Nov. 20—New-Utrecht vs. Columbia.
Nov. 21—South Brooklyn vs. Pequod.
Nov. 22—Kings County vs. Brooklyn.
Nov. 23—Liberty vs. Bushwick.
Nov. 25—Brooklyn vs. Liberty.
Nov. 25—Bushwick vs. New-Utrecht.
Nov. 26—Columbia vs. South Brooklyn.
Nov. 26—Pequod vs. Kings County.
Dec. 4—New-Utrecht vs. South Brooklyn.
Dec. 5—South Brooklyn vs. Kings County.
Dec. 6—Kings County vs. Liberty.
Dec. 7—Liberty vs. New-Utrecht.
Dec. 9—Brooklyn vs. Bushwick.
Dec. 10—Columbia vs. Pequod.
Dec. 11—New-Utrecht vs. Kings County.
Dec. 14—Liberty vs. South Brooklyn.
Dec. 14—Brooklyn vs. Pequod.
Dec. 16—Bushwick vs. Columbia.
Dec. 17—Columbia vs. Brooklyn.
Dec. 17—Pequod vs. Bushwick.
Jan. 2—Brooklyn vs. New-Utrecht.
Jan. 6—Bushwick vs. South Brooklyn.
Jan. 7—Columbia vs. Kings County.
Jan. 7—Pequod vs. Liberty.
Jan. 9—New-Utrecht vs. Pequod.
Jan. 16—South Brooklyn vs. Brooklyn.
Jan. 17—Kings County vs. Bushwick.
Jan. 18—Liberty vs. Columbia.
Jan. 20—Brooklyn vs. Kings County.
Jan. 20—Bushwick vs. Liberty.
Jan. 21—Columbia vs. New-Utrecht.
Jan. 21—Pequod vs. South Brooklyn.
Jan. 29—New-Utrecht vs. Bushwick.
Jan. 30—South Brooklyn vs. Columbia.
Jan. 31—Kings County vs. Pequod.
Feb. 1—Liberty vs. Brooklyn.
Feb. 5—New-Utrecht vs. Liberty.
Feb. 6—Brooklyn vs. New-Utrecht.
Feb. 7—Kings County vs. South Brooklyn.
Feb. 8—Liberty vs. Kings County.
Feb. 10—Bushwick vs. Brooklyn.
Feb. 11—Pequod vs. Columbia.
Feb. 13—South Brooklyn vs. Liberty.
Feb. 14—Kings County vs. New-Utrecht.
Feb. 17—Brooklyn vs. Columbia.
Feb. 17—Bushwick vs. Pequod.
Feb. 18—Columbia vs. Bushwick.
Feb. 18—Pequod vs. Brooklyn.

The clubs bowl at the following alleys: Monday night, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Fulton Street and Lafayette Avenue; Tuesday night, Columbia Wheelmen, Fulton Street and Lafayette Avenue; Pequod Wheelmen, Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue; Wednesday night, New-Utrecht Wheelmen, Cropsey Avenue and Bay Twenty-first Street; Thursday night, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street; Friday night, Kings County Wheelmen, Bedford Avenue, near Dean Street; Saturday night, Liberty Wheelmen, Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue.

ROADSTERS WIN AGAIN.

Beat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in the Second Series at Bowling.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 29.—In the second series of games between the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Union County Roadsters, rolled on the alleys of the Grand Opera House here last night, the Brooklyn Bicycle Club boys were defeated for the second time, having lost the four series on their own alleys last week. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Anderson	2	4	4	144
Gardiner	1	4	5	181
George Hobby	0	5	5	137
Denning	4	3	3	157
Leach	3	3	4	158
Total	10	19	21	727

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Black	2	3	5	146
Martin	4	2	2	172
Drumpelmann	4	2	5	135
Chamberlain	5	3	2	181
Howard	1	6	3	147
Total	16	17	17	781

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Anderson	2	1	7	110
Gardiner	2	5	3	150
George Hobby	5	0	5	168
Balmanno	1	2	6	115
Leach	1	5	4	142
Total	11	14	25	695

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Black	3	4	3	156
Martin	5	3	2	188
Drumpelmann	2	3	5	124
Chamberlain	2	5	3	155
Howard	3	4	3	160
Total	15	19	16	781

Road Race at Garrison.

A ten-mile bicycle road race is announced to take place at Garrison, N. Y., on Friday under the auspices of such well-known gentlemen as Hamilton Fish, Capt. Henry Metcalfe, W. H. Ladue, W. E. Rogers, W. Church Osborn, Samuel Sloan, Jr., and James A. Glover. Under such distinguished management, the event is expected to be a great success. The handbill on which the announcement is made, says: "Prizes, $75, to be divided." This might lead some to infer that money prizes are to be given, but such is not the case. The cost of the trophies will aggregate that amount. Some of the riders entered are Howard P. Mosher of Storm King, Charles E. Pelham, Jr., of Gold Spring; Harry Lewis of Garrison, and Charles Anderson of Peekskill. The race will be started at 3:30 P. M.

Greenwiches Have a "Stag."

The clubhouse of the Greenwich Wheelmen, 309 West Fourth Street, was thronged last evening, the occasion being the first "stag" of the season given by that popular club. A fine programme, including vocal and instrumental music and dancing, made the evening pass very pleasantly. An auction sale of boxes for the club's annual entertainment and ball, which took place during an intermission, was highly successful.

New Bowlers for the Kings Countys.

That the Kings County Wheelmen are preparing for an active season on the alleys and a good record in the Wheelmen's Bowling League, is evident by the accessions of prominent bowlers. Chief among the latest additions are Miller, Dobbie, and Sheldon, members of the Osceola Bowling Club. A recent applicant for membership is John Bierschenck, who for the last five years has been a fixture on the tournament team of the South Paw Bowling Club.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to joint the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to have a cycle show immediately following the exhibition in Madison Square Garden. The exhibition of cycles originated in Philadelphia, and the dealers of that city say that an exhibit ought to be given there annually. Last year the big houses opposed a show, while the small dealers clamored for one. It was pointed out that the former had nothing to gain, while the latter had everything to make and nothing to lose. The local Cycle Board of Trade will take action in the matter at its next meeting.

—Bicyclists living in Englewood have scored a point against unjust discrimination by having passed at the last meeting of the Council an ordinance requiring the drivers of all vehicles to carry a light between sunset and sunrise. Heretofore the owners of vehicles other than bicycles have never carried lights at night. Of late many wheelmen have been arrested for violation of this ordinance.

—Among the members of the Coney Island Cycle Club, which is the newest wheeling organization on Long Island, are John Fredericks, George Lawrence, Louis Fredericks, Joseph Cohen, Charles Buschman, W. L. Gallagher, Conrad Stubenbord, George C. Eldridge, Henry Whipple, Charles Schiffman, Dr. Ward, and Thomas Escott.

—Harry Decker is negotiating with an Eastern house which wants him to take charge of its New-York branch. Mr. Decker has several handsome offers under consideration, but is likely not to accept any which will take him out of New-York. He says the metropolis is the best cycling city in the country.

—A number of wheelmen of Newark recently met and formed a cycling club, which is to be known as the Hobo Wheelmen. They also elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—David Howarth; Vice President—Arthus Rose; Secretary—David Max; Treasurer—J. Gay.

—The League of American Wheelmen now has 36,538 members. Of this number 9,199 belong to the New-York Division.

GRIEFF'S GOOD SHOOTING.

Killed 19 out of 20 Birds in the Dexter Park Cup Match.

The annual live bird tournament for the championship of Dexter Park, L. I., was commenced yesterday morning and continued until dark. Nine teams competed, each man shooting at twenty birds, but owing to darkness, not over three men of each team were able to complete their score. The other two men of each team will complete their work to-day. The winners will receive the Dexter Park Cup, valued at $200, while the teams finishing second and third will get 50 and 30 per cent. of the entrance money.

Among the crack shots present were L. T. Davenport and Cornelius Ferguson, Jr. The star performer was, however, Gus Grieff, who killed nineteen of his twenty birds. The score yesterday was as follows:

EMERALD GUN CLUB No. 1.

Gus Grieff, 28 yards—
2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 2—19

C. W. Floyd—
2 0 2 1 1 2 0 x 2 2 2 2 2 x 2 2 2 2 0 2—15

F. W. Place—
1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 x 1 1 2 0 0 2 2 1 0 1 2—16

NORTH SIDE GUN CLUB.

J. H. Jennings, 30 yards—
2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 x 1 0 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 0—17

C. M. Meyer
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 1 0 x 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—17

John Meyer—
2 2 1 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2—16

PARKWAY ROD AND GUN CLUB.

H. Bookman—
1 1 1 0 2 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 2 2—16

A. Botty, 30 yards—
2 2 1 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 0—15

E. Helgus—
2 2 x 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2—12

HELL GATE GUN CLUB.

H. W. Voss—
1 1 1 2 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 0 2 0 1 2 0—15

S. J. Held—
1 x 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 x—13

W. Regan—
0 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 x 2—11

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.

L. F. Davenport—
1 1 2 2 x 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 0 2 2 0 2 1—17

C. Ferguson, Jr.—
2 2 2 2 2 x 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—17

W. Lair—
2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 x 2 0 1 2 2 2—18

NEW-YORK GERMAN GUN CLUB.

J. Wellbrook, 30 yards—
2 0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2—17

C. Lenane—
1 0 1 1 x 0 x 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 x—6

J. Schlicht—
0 0 1 2 0 0 2 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 2—12

EMERALD GUN CLUB No. 2.

M. Harrington—
2 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 2 1 2 2—15

H. P. Fessenden—
0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—18

John H. Moore, 30 yards—
2 1 2 x 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 1 1 0 2—16

CONEY ISLAND ROD AND GUN CLUB No. 1.

J. C. Voorhees—
0 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 x 0 1 0 2 1 1 1—13

Dr. Little—
0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1 1—9

F. Ibert—
0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2—8

IDLE HOUR GUN CLUB.

H. Boemmerman, 30 yards—
2 1 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 0 2 0 0—11

GETTING READY FOR HARVARD.

Princeton's Football Team Again Practice in Secret.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The utmost secrecy is being maintained at the daily practice of the Princeton football eleven. No students were allowed inside the university field to-day except players and a few upper classmen chosen to assist in guarding the secrecy of the practice. These guards were stationed at the various entrances and kept a close watch on all persons approaching the grounds.

It has been learned, however, that to-day's practice was not so good as yesterday's. The main difficulty was with the backs, who fumbled frequently. Suter was tried again at quarter back and showed up well. He was allowed to play throughout the entire practice. He is now considered the superior of Poe and will probably play on Saturday against Harvard. His passing is accurate, and he is much surer than Poe on catching punts.

Baird will be placed at full back and will do the kicking. Bannard will occupy a back position unless Rosengarten gets in shape to play, and Armstrong will play the other half back. These were the men tried to-day, and although their work was not satisfactory, Captain Lea will be obliged to rely on them, as they are superior to other candidates.

The fumbling to-day was due to mistakes in signals. The backs are slow at learning the new code. Edwin G. Crowdis came out to-day for the first time this year. He played opposite Taylor, and gave the latter all he wanted to do. Crowdis will play the remainder of the season, and many look for him to cut out Riggs or Rhodes at guard. The 'Varsity secured three touchdowns against the second eleven and would have had several more but for the fumbling. A large number of coachers were on the field to direct the practice, among them Moffatt, King, Harry Brown, Frank Morse, John Poe, and A. L. Wheeler.

The line-up for the Harvard game is practically decided upon as follows: At centre—Gayley; Guards—Riggs and Rhodes; Tacklers—Lea and Church; Ends—Cochran and Hearn; Quarter Back—Suter; Halves—Armstrong and Baird; Full Back—Bannard. Rosengarten may play instead of Bannard or Baird, if he gets in condition soon enough, and Poe may get a chance part of the game at quarter.

The game scheduled for to-morrow with Lehigh will not be played, Manager Milbank having cancelled it some days since.

Chicago, 46; Technology, 0.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.

SOROSIS GOES TO SCHOOL

Its Members Struggle with the Theory of Parliamentary Law.

HAVE A LESSON IN PROCEDURE

Practice on the Question of Wearing White Caps or Large Green Bonnets—Another Meeting To-morrow.

Sorosis went to school yesterday. Its members, all in their most charming Fall gowns, and "shining afternoon faces," to paraphrase the Bard of Avon, collectively and as one person sat for nearly two hours at the feet of a sweet-faced feminine Gamaliel, listened, asked questions, recited, and went away happier and wiser parliamentarians.

Not that Sorosis has not been a model club in its organization and conduct, but its members desired to increase their knowledge, and the talk by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, yesterday, at the house of Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, was the first of a three days' series of talks upon parliamentary law.

There was a short catechism first, with answers, and explanations. Then the class settled down to a practical illustration, and discussed a question suggested by Mrs. Benjamin.

Her motion was: "Voted—That the members of this class wear white caps." An amendment was then offered to the effect that the class "members shall wear green bonnets."

"Mme. President, I move," began one of Sorosis's high officers, "that this class wear white caps."

"Are we to conduct this meeting rigidly in accordance with law?" asked Mrs. Benjamin.

"Yes," answered the class, in chorus.

"Is the lady out of order? Why?"

"She did not wait to be addressed by the Chair," answered the class.

"I move you," began the Sorosis officer again, very carefully and slowly, "that this class wear white caps."

"I move that the class wear green bonnets," said a prominent ex-officer of Sorosis, after the proper recognition.

"Out of order," came the answer.

"I suggest," began the ex-officer, very carefully, "that the class wear green bonnets."

"That was plucky," said Mrs. Benjamin as the officer sat down, nonplused, "but it was not right."

"Mme. President, I move to amend that motion by striking out 'white caps' and inserting in its place the words 'green bonnets.'"

"That is the best form to make the amendment," said Mrs. Benjamin, as a voice in the back of the room made the amendment in very nearly the correct form.

"Now, ladies," said the Chair, "are you ready for the question?"

"I move to amend the amendment, and insert 'large' before 'green,'" came from a woman who is quite a parliamentarian.

Then the question was put, and the "ayes" had it, and the class lost for good the chance to wear white caps.

"You can vote by raising the right hand," said Mrs. Benjamin, "but there is no enthusiasm in that. I like a good 'aye' or a good round 'no.'

"There is another reason I can tell you ladies. My arm is apt to get tired before my tongue. Then think of the suspense of the ladies sitting in the front seats, who can't tell how the voting is going.

"In putting the motion before the house, don't use any more words than are necessary. I want the 'aye' or 'no' anyway, whether people please or not, and it saves time not to use it.

"Lady Henry Somerset, whom you know is very gracious always, says 'Those in favor will kindly say "aye," and those opposed will kindly say "no."'

"I know of one nice little lady, who was very anxious to say just the right thing, so she addressed the gathering, politely: 'All in favor will please indicate it by saying "aye," all opposed will please manifest it by the same sign.' It shows the muddle you are apt to get into if you use too many words."

While this discourse had been going on, another Sorosis member had been getting ready to call for a rising vote in her enthusiasm for fully illustrated details.

"She has no feeling for us," groaned a woman in a front seat, as she slowly rose from a comfortable chair, which was not so conducive to easy movement as an ordinary chair in an establishment better adapted to parliamentary debates.

"A good chairman will always recognize a member who wishes the floor," Mrs. Benjamin went on. "The chances are that it may be a woman who knows what she is about.

"Two women can't talk together. I have heard six try it, but they were all talking on different subjects. For instance, if the Vice President is about to read a paper while she is going to her place, Mrs. X. may get up and begin to talk. She is bringing up a subject that no one cares anything about, but which causes a general break in the harmony of the gathering.

"Mrs. A., who has been engaged and paid no attention to Mrs. X., is spoken to by a friend. She is a parliamentarian, and, seeing how things are going, she immediately jumps up and says:

"'Mme. President, I call for the order of the day.'

"She need not wait for recognition, and needs no second, and there can be no amendment.

"Mrs. X. sits down immediately. She has been most courteously treated according to parliamentary rules.

"If Mrs. A. had been paying attention in the first place, before the speaker commenced, she could have said, 'Mme. President, I object to a consideration of this question before the debate,' and it would have been stopped at once.

"Ten minutes is ordinarily allowed, according to parliamentary usage for a speech. I think five is enough in this day of many meetings, especially for a woman's club.

"A woman can do an unlimited amount of mischief with her tongue in five minutes. It is well enough to give a man ten minutes; it takes them so long to get going.

"A member who votes to reconsider a question must have voted with the prevailing side. A Chairman can vote when there is a tie, when the vote is by ballot and when the yeas and nays are called.

"She will make herself mighty unpopular if she votes when there is a tie," murmured a wise woman on a front seat.

"Should all bodies be governed by parliamentary rules?" asked a club member.

"Certainly, certainly," was the answer. "It is the only way to mete out justice, and it saves time. You may send a clever woman to represent you at the Federation of Woman's Clubs. She may belong to ethical clubs, good government clubs, cooking clubs, and every other kind of club, and still let everything go to pieces if she doesn't understand parliamentary law."

The afternoon closed in good order with the passage of a formal motion to adjourn. There will be another meeting to-morrow at the same place.

MONTEFIORE HOME HIGH TEA

Some of the Guests Who Were Present —Dancing After a Lecture.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home had their high tea in the banquet hall, Madison Square Garden, with a good attendance, last evening.

In the concert hall, at 8:30 o'clock, the Hon. Oscar Strauss, Minister to Turkey, gave a lecture, after which there was dancing in the assembly room.

Among those present were Lucien L. Bonheim, President of the society; Miss Gertrude R. Hess, Vice President; Leon Hirsch, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the league; Louis Ganz, Vice President of the Montefiore Home; Abe Wineburgh, Falk Younker, Miss Louisa Dreyfuss, Miss Phina Dreyfuss, M. L. Erlanger, Miss Ray Ellwyn, Mrs. N. Schlessinger, and Mrs. Steinhardt.

The half of the gross receipts devoted to charity to-night will go to the Christian League Industrial Home, 5 East Twelfth Street, of which Mrs. E. B. Grannis is founder. The home is for the benefit of self-supporting women. The friends of the home are expected during the afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Kate McCord Discharged.

Mrs. Kate McCord, who was arrested charged with stabbing her husband with a hatpin in a dance hall at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue two weeks ago, was taken before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday afternoon.

The husband, who has almost recovered from the assault, did not appear to press the complaint, and Mrs. McCord was discharged by Magistrate Brann.

TO DEFEAT THE EX-INSPECTOR

CENTRAL LABOR UNION HAS BECOME VERY AGGRESSIVE.

Means to be Employed to Get Every Workingman in Mr. Williams's District to Vote Against Him.

"A labor club for the clubber" was the name given by one of the speakers to last night's meeting at 110 Third Avenue, called by the committee appointed by the Central Labor Union to carry on the campaign against ex-Inspector Williams in the Twelfth Senatorial District. If there be any truth in old sayings, Williams's ears must have burned last night, for "brute" and "reptile" were comparatively kind names for him, and the stories of his beating men and women aroused the audience, which was largely composed of representatives of labor unions.

W. J. Dempsey of the committee called the meeting to order, and was made Chairman. Henry O. Cole, ex-President of the International Bricklayers' Union, was the first speaker. He denounced the candidate as "the notorious clubber," and declared that "the party's putting him up was an insult to the people of New-York.

"Williams wants to be vindicated, and it's about time the workingmen of New-York 'vindicated' him. He's next to a brute—no, he's worse than that; he never had the feeling of a brute. Every workingman ought to come down into the Twelfth and help defeat Alexander S. Williams. Let him go to Japan and take care of his lots. He ought to go up to Cos Cob and shut himself up in that house of his till he died."

The next speaker was Charles W. Hoadley, Secretary of the State Workingmen's Assembly. To add point to his remarks, he appeared carrying a police night stick, which he and the following speakers used. Every time one of them became vehement in denouncing Williams, "whack" would go the night stick. "Williams," said Mr. Hoadley, "has trod on the people's corns too often."

Harry Miles declared that Hebrews of every class in the district were working against Williams. "Why? Because in the great strike of the cloakmakers on the occasion of a parade which lacked a proper permit the police under his control clubbed the strikers unmercifully."

An incident which this speaker declared he had seen aroused the audience more than anything else during the evening. He declared he had seen policemen under Williams's direct command strike women because they were not leaving a hall fast enough.

This called forth the dramatic scene of the session. A man in the rear of the room rose and, in an unmistakably Spanish accent, asked permission to speak. When this was granted, he came to the front and, walking up and down, denounced not only Williams, but the audience for allowing Williams to be. "The brute," he said, "has never done anything but you have allowed it. If we were united, not only Williams, the contemptible, but even the United States Army could not insult us. Come together, and it will be impossible. Not alone Williams himself, but the Almighty will respect you, for you are powerful."

John B. Mack added to the feeling against the ex-Inspector by quoting his speech at the Broadway strike: "You've all got good sticks. Go out and break every one of them, but with every one of them break a striker's head."

Other speeches were made by Louis Wolder, John H. Maxwell, and the Chairman; and the question of how best to conduct the campaign was discussed. Some were in favor of cart-tail speaking, others of issuing circulars, and still others of a house-to-house canvass. It was finally decided to leave the matter to the committee, with full power to continue the fight.

During the meeting a delegate from the Laborers' Protective Union appeared and announced that the two divisions of his association in that district, numbering over 1,000 men, were solidly arrayed against Williams.

"JUST PROMISES TO DO THINGS."

A Camp Follower Says Alexander S. Williams Scorns Attacks on His Past.

"Mr. Williams—that is, the ex-Inspector—scorns the base attacks that are being made upon his fair name," said one of his camp followers at the headquarters on First Avenue yesterday. "He is not compelled to go before the people in this Senatorial fight on any past record."

"What is he going to do?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"He just promises to do things, that's all. Every man, woman, and child in this district knows the Inspector. Do you suppose it makes a particle of difference to them that he got out of the department with a big fat wad? Do you suppose they care whether he owns lots in Japan or not? Do you imagine for one minute that their feelings are hurt because he dented holes in some citizen with his trusty locust years ago?"

"It might have hurt the citizen's feelings," suggested the reporter.

"Likely as not the citizen was wrong," went on the camp follower. "What do you suppose the voters of the Twelfth care that Mr. Williams said that disorderly houses were fashionable? Do they mind that gambling houses flourished in the Tenderloin when Inspector Williams was Captain? Not in the least, my dear boy. Those are what we technically term 'dead issues.' You cannot fool the people with ancient history nowadays."

"What can you fool them with?" asked the reporter.

"Nothing," was the answer. "What they want is live, up-to-date facts. They want to know if the Senator—that is, Mr. Williams—will vote for a Republican for United States Senator, and will he vote for local option—in other words, will he make a new reputation, not live on a played-out one."

A RECORD FOR VOTERS TO STUDY.

What a Grand Jury Thought of ex-Inspector Williams.

Ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, the candidate of the Republicans and the State Democracy in the Twelfth Senate District, has a record that the voters will do well to study before they go to the polls next Tuesday.

There is so much that can be said against him that only a few of the many black spots in his career as a public official can be referred to. He testified before the Lexow committee on Dec. 28, 1894, that, while Captain of the old Tenderloin Precinct, he had received about $6,000 from a man named Fleiss, the agent of a certain brand of whisky. It was generally understood that he used his influence to have the liquor dealers of his precinct buy this particular brand of whisky. On the witness stand, however, he denied this and said that the $6,000 was given him by Fleiss merely as a token of friendship. Upon the subject of his wealth he testified that he owned the house he lived in, in East Tenth Street, a country place at Cos Cob, Conn., which was assessed at $12,000; a yacht valued at $4,000, and the famous lots in Japan. Exclusive of his house in Tenth Street, he declared that he was worth $40,000. He said that the reason he did not close all the disorderly houses open in his precinct was because they were fashionable. Some of the disorderly houses, however, which he declared he had closed were in the rear of a public school. The man alleged that he administered a brutal clubbing to a man named Smith in Madison Square, for which he was indicted, tried, and acquitted, but there are many instances on record where he has wielded the club not wisely but too well.

The April Grand Jury in 1883 severely arraigned Williams in a presentment for allowing disorderly houses and gambling houses to run openly in his precinct in defiance of the law. Part of that presentment reads as follows:

From the statement furnished to the Police Department by Capt. Williams on the 9th of January it appears that he has for some months been aware that these premises above referred to, as well as many others, were or were reported to be regular gambling dens, and that he was also aware of the names of the owners of the establishments, their landlords, and the nature of the game reputed to be carried on at the several places. And yet, either from lamentable incapacity or a shameful neglect of duty, Capt. Williams permits these places to remain undisturbed and open within almost a stone's throw of his precinct station house, leaving it to public spirited citizens to obtain that evidence which he ought to obtain through his own detectives.

In the opinion of the Grand Jury the failure on the part of these officers [Williams and Allaire] to enforce the law in their respective precincts, indicates either that these officers are willfully conniving at the flagrant violations of law which have long existed in their precincts or else that they are incompetent and unfit for the positions they now hold. Private citizens, actuated by a desire to see the law enforced, seem to have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence in these precincts, while the Captains, appointed for their supposed ability and aptitude in suppressing crime, are alone unable to secure the arrests of the offenders and the strict enforcement of the law.

While we hesitate to prefer a criminal charge by way of indictment against these Captains, we earnestly recommend and urge that Capt. Williams and Capt. Allaire be removed from their positions and from the force on account of their manifest unfitness. In conclusion, we earnestly recommend that the District Attorney should give especial attention to this subject, and spare no pains or reasonable expense to ferret out and bring to speedy justice any and all of those custodians of the public safety who have been false to their trusts.

Alexander S. Williams, who merited this rebuke from a Grand Jury made up of well-known and reputable citizens, to-day has the effrontery to ask the voters of the Twelfth District to send him as their representative to the State Senate.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, for the Trial of Lieut. Odon Gurovitz, Eleventh Infantry.—Detail: Major William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry; Capts. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, Eleventh Infantry; Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry; Frederick W. Sibley, Second Cavalry; Lieuts. Richard M. Blatchford, Eleventh Infantry; Lorenzo P. Davison, Eleventh Infantry; Roger B. Bryan, Second Cavalry; Charles L. Collins, Eleventh Infantry; David L. Brainard, Second Cavalry, and Lieut. William H. Bean, Second Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, Fourth Infantry, one month; Lieut. William F. Grote, Tenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, Fourth Cavalry, ten days' extension; Major William S. McCasker, Twentieth Infantry, four months; Lieut. Frank Owen, Fourteenth Infantry, twenty-days' extension; Lieut Frank O. Ferris, First Infantry, six months; Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, Nineteenth Infantry, two months' extension; Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, one month; Lieut. William C. Rogers, Seventh Infantry, one month.

—Court-Martial at Fort Omaha, Neb.—Detail: Capts. Charles Keller, James Ullo, Second Infantry; William B. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; John K. Waring, William J. Turner; Lieuts. William R. Abercrombie, Thomas H. Wilson, James M. Arrasmith, John C. Hines, William J. Lutz, John C. McArthur, Briant H. Wells, Franklin S. Hutton, Second Infantry, and Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, Second Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Apache, Arizona.—Detail: Capts. Ira Quinby, Francis W. Mansfield, James E. Macklin; Lieuts. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon Harry R. Lee, Charles Miller, John S. Battle, Frank L. Wells, Eleventh Infantry, and Lieuts. Charles W. Fenton, Seventh Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Assignments of Additional Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers, to Vacancies.—Charles W. Kutz, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Deakyne, promoted; Merriwether L. Walker, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bennett, promoted.

—Capt. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed to Davids Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Schuyler, Fort Columbus, and Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, to inspect the sanitary condition of those posts.

—Transfers in the Eighth Cavalry.—Lieut. Ulysses G. Kemp, Troop B to Troop M; Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, Troop M to Troop B.

—Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as a witness before the court-martial there.

—Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whiteside, Fifth Cavalry, has been assigned to station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

—Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, has been assigned to duty at Fort Wingate, New-Mexico.

—Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Engineer Corps, has been retired.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes
for Teachers.—Practical method in perspective from object; students taking this course prepared for advanced art classes; lectures given in schools and clubs. HELEN BURT, 145 East 18th St.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Fromont and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding
and Day School for Girls. 41 West 124th St.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady diplomée; quick method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

35C. A LESSON.—North German lady teaches conversation, literature, grammar; best references. LITERATURE, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes a few pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 100 Times.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Association Business Institute.
DAY SCHOOL for young men, conducted by the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; shorthand and typewriting. Tuition includes use of gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, library, &c. Apply for prospectus to Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York City.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

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117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

City—Both Sexes.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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The Cortina method. Send for circulars. French and German, special departments.
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Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
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Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

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a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, N. J.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
50 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Full set Canton china, 120 pieces; never been used; old and rare. Address W. H. H., Box 139 Times Office.

Winter Resorts.

The Jefferson,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL
WILL BE OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS
OCTOBER 31st, 1895.
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.

Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, Washington, 11.10 P. M., daily, except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9.15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
THE LAKEWOOD
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 21.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.
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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10TH SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 861 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGGOR.—Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Cortland Park Land Company, to deal in real estate at Cortland; capital, $30,000. Directors—Herman Bergholtz and De Forrest Van Vleet of Ithaca; Hugh Duffy, Lawrence J. Fitzgerald of Cortland, and P. S. Page of Scranton, Penn.

The Roger A. American Mechanical Carriage Manufacturing Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Emil Roger of Paris, France; Alfred A. Cook, Caleb M. Hillman, Abraham Greenhood of New-York City, and A. H. Walton of Ridgewood, N. J.

The Excelsior Company, to carry on a luncheon and eating house business in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Samuel Duncan, John E. Achoow, and others, of New-York City.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co., to carry on a real estate and brokerage business in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles E. Schuyler and Frederick Carmer of New-York City and Mary Monahan of Brooklyn.

A certificate of the reorganization of the North and East River Railroad Company of New-York City, upon foreclosure sale, was filed yesterday. The name of the reorganized company is the Fulton Street Railroad Company; capital, $500,000. Directors—John H. O'Rourke, Arthur H. Smith, John Gray, Peter J. O'Rourke, Edward F. Dalley, and John J. Maloney of Brooklyn, and Alfred C. Pette, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Hamlet S. Briggs, bookkeeper for J. H. Matteson, book dealer, was arrested this morning on a charge of forging his employer's name to notes and checks aggregating $3,000. Briggs is fifty years old and has been in the employ of Matteson for seven years. He is associated in another business with a man named Wilson.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 29.—The Norwegian ship Reciprocity, Capt. Overgaard, from Dublin for St. John, went ashore Monday night one mile east of Musquash Light during thick weather. A tug will leave here to-morrow to render assistance to the shipwrecked mariners.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The woman found drowned in the Hudson at Milton yesterday was Mrs. Jane Norton of Rensselaer County, who escaped from the Hudson River State Hospital a week ago Saturday. She suffered from suicidal mania.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—William Walbridge of Attica, committed suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a razor in the presence of his wife. No cause is known.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5th AV., 251, NEAR 34th.—Parlor floor; bath; private table; front rooms; second floor; moderate.

47th ST., 53 WEST.—Large, desirable rooms, well furnished; good parties; running water; excellent table; references exchanged.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Suite, two newly and handsomely furnished sunny rooms; private bath, second floor; also back parlor; with board; references.

71st ST., 6 WEST.—Handsome newly furnished suites; also singly; house, table, and appointments select; references.

103 WEST 64th ST.—A strictly private family has three desirable rooms, with board; references.

131 WEST 22d ST.—Pleasant large room; heated; select table; table board also; reference.

FLOORS OR SUITES, WITH PRIVATE TABLES; also single rooms from November till May. Call 21 West 34th St.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large and hall room, connecting; private baths; references.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

35 WEST 38th ST.—Large furnished back room; running water; good closet; use of bath.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms, singly or en suite; select location; references.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By a gentleman, a comfortably furnished, sunny room, between 4th and 6th Avs. and 24th and 34th Sts.; will pay $25 a month. Address G. P. E., 130 Front St.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of NINETY-THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street and on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 145 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 172 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5½ inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 93 123 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 54 feet 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 6 inches to a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, GENERAL Term.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York will apply to a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the First Department and First District, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and described in the report of the said board, made to the Common Council of said city on the 9th day of May, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, dated the 14th day of June, 1895, and presented to this General Term on the 7th day of October, 1895, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New-York, which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. All of the said papers were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 10th day of October, 1895.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested as to whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said General Term, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New-York, October 29th, 1895.

THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Gen. and Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin Celebrate Their Silver Wedding.

CONGRATULATION FROM MANY FRIENDS

Guests from New-York and Neighbors Throng the Beautiful Home of the Adjutant General in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 29.—One of the most brilliant social functions of the season in Westchester County was the silver wedding of Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin and wife at their charming home, Hillside, on the northern outskirts of this village, this evening.

Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin were married in Trinity Episcopal Church, this village, Oct. 27, 1870, by the Rev. Clarence Buel, then

Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin,
Adjutant General on Gov. Morton's Staff.

rector of Trinity Church. The bridegroom then lived in New-York City and the bride, who was Miss Annie Brandreth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, lived in this village, not far from her present home. The wedding was a notable one and very largely attended by the village people and guests from out of town.

A special train brought this evening's guests up from New-York, leaving the Grand Central Station at 7 o'clock and returning at 11. Carriages were in waiting at the Sing Sing Station to convey them to Hillside, a ten minutes' drive.

The hallway and all the rooms on the ground floor were elaborately decorated with white roses, chrysanthemunis, palms, and growing plants, which converted the rooms into a conservatory of the choicest of those plants.

Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin received in the white parlor. Mrs. McAlpin wore a rich gown of plain yellow satin from Paquin, Paris. After all had gone through the formality of congratulating the General and his wife, the evening was spent in social pleasures and examining the wonderful array of magnificent presents in silver which had been sent as souvenirs of the day. Among these were richly wrought pieces from the Old Guard, the officers of the Seventh Regiment, and from the attachés of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin's office in Albany.

Refreshments were served in an improvised pavilion, formed by inclosing one of the large verandas in canvas. While partaking of these delicacies a string band of twelve pieces played delightful music in a bower in the library.

The grounds about the mansion were

Hillside, in Sing Sing.
Residence of Gen. and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin.

brilliantly illuminated with lanterns which produced an enchanting scene. It was with reluctance that the guests took their departure in order to catch their train for New-York.

A large number of invitations had been sent out, and among those who received them were President and Mrs. Cleveland and ex-President Harrison. They sent their regrets. The following telegram was received this morning:

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1895.
Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin, Sing Sing, N. Y.:
Mrs. Morton joins me in hearty congratulations on this anniversary day.
LEVI P. MORTON.

Of the Governor's staff, of which Adjt. Gen. McAlpin is chief, there were present Gen. Terry, Gen. Varian, Gen. Varnum, and Col. Satterlee.

Among the other guests who congratulated Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin were:

Warren Sanford Adams, G. B. Agnew, Cornelius R. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Addoms, Mr. and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Major James C. Adams, Miss Bard, Dr. and Mrs. Bryant, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Borup, Major and Mrs. Burbank, Dr. W. J. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Miss B. Brandreth, the Misses Brinckerhoff, Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Barbour, Ralph Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. S. Bates, Mrs. William G. Bates, Mrs. Irving R. Bennett, Major C. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, Edward Cockcroft, Miss Adalena Church.

Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., John T. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Mrs. and Miss Driscoll, John Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Deming, Alfred L. Dennis, Col. Wallace A. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dennis, Norman B. Dyke, Major and Mrs. Walker Eyre, the Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss C. C. Fuller, Mrs. Farnam, Miss Farnam, Major A. T. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Fithian, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Forbes, Frederick M. Fisher, Lieut. H. B. Fisher, Miss Kathleen Green, Mrs. Katherine Green, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gleason, Job E. Hedges, Karl Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Holbrook.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Helm, Miss Helm, J. F. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holland, James Hand, Mrs. Mary Hanford, Thomas G. J. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Henop, Miss Grace S. Henop, G. B. Haight, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Holbrook, Miss Holbrook, Charles F. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Husted, Miss Husted, H. B. Higbet, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Haines, Dr. and Mrs. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kipp, Col. W. V. King, Col. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Little, the Misses Little.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Robert G. Mead, the Rev. J. A. McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, George S. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAlpin, Dr. D. H. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McAlpin, Miss Gertrude Mead, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Madden, Miss Miles, A. R. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, Daniel A. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. Poppenheimer, Miss Poppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pyle, Norman I. Rees.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rowe, Miss Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rice, Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, Col. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, W. L. Sexton, Major and Mrs. Clinton H. Smith, John R. Sutton, Gen. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Thompson, Charles W. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Truesdell, Miss Truesdell, Mr. and Mrs. Todd.

F. S. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderhoof, Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Varian, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Van De Water, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Value, James B. Van Woert, John W. Vrooman, Gen. Varnum, Robert Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Woert, Mr. and Mrs. Wyck Vanderhoof, Mrs. Annie V. R. Wells, the Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Wellles, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wallace, Miss Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Wylie, Miss Maggie Wood.

Hillside, the country residence of Gen. McAlpin, is on a plateau, and is surrounded by nearly fifteen acres of ground, bounded by Broadway, North Malcolm, and Matilda Streets and Snowden Avenue. The house faces the southwest and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River from Stony Point to Nyack, including the two spacious bays of Haverstraw and Sing Sing, sometimes called Tappan Zee.

The building has a frontage of 100 feet over all, and on the west side is 85 feet deep. Spacious verandas extend around the south and east sides, with a porte cochère at the southwest corner. The design was to make an old Colonial building, to all intents and purposes.

Inside there is a parlor in white and gold, and opposite this, on the left, is the library, finished in dark mahogany, with high paneling. Beyond this, and opening into the library, is a study with high windows and an octagonal end, also finished in mahogany, with dwarf bookcases on all sides and timber ceiling.

The entrance hall is finished in quartered oak, paneled seven feet high, and is vaulted from the top of the paneling and decorated with silver. On one side is a large open fireplace, finished in "Tiffany" brick and with a high oak mantel over it. At one side of this, and at the foot of a flight of stairs, is an "ingle nook" up one step from the main hall, having book shelves and seat built in, and backed by a carved wooden screen placed on the landing of the stairway. A number of stained glass windows are in this hall.

Connecting with the rooms mentioned through a paneled and timber-celled corridor is the dining room, which is thirty feet long and twenty feet wide and finished entirely in quartered oak, with high paneling and timber ceiling. Between the oaken beams of the ceiling are carved panels, and above the wainscot all around the room is a band of decorated leather, forming a frieze. At the west end of this room is a fireplace with an opening six feet wide. It contains wrought-iron grill and firedogs.

The principal rooms of the house are finished in hard woods. It is lighted throughout by electricity and supplied with a complete burglar alarm, electric service, speaking-tubes, &c. There are sixteen open fireplaces, the white parlor having two. The floors of the principal rooms are of oak and mahogany.

While the silver wedding festivities were going on at Hillside, the Presbyterian and Trinity Episcopal Sunday schools of the village were enjoying an entertainment provided for them by Mrs. McAlpin in the Sunday school room of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. McAlpin was in her girlhood a member of Trinity Sunday school, but is now a member of the Presbyterian denomination. She takes a great interest in Church and Sunday school affairs, and while she was enjoying the reception at her home she wanted the Sunday school pupils also to have a good time. She engaged Humorist Burdette, and he delighted the young folks for over an hour. Then refreshments were served, and all departed for their homes with the warmest remembrances of Mrs. McAlpin and her generosity.

Mrs. McAlpin also gave a supper to about seventy-five coachmen in the large carriage house, which is one of the best-appointed in the State, and all wished the General and his generous wife many happy anniversaries of their wedding day.

A NOTABLE WEDDING IN BOSTON

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr., of New-York Married to Miss Katharine Kimball

—Great Crowd in the Church.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Miss Katharine Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David P. Kimball, and John Harsen Rhoades, Jr., son of John Harsen Rhoades of New-York, were married at the Arlington Street Church to-day. The church was so crowded that it was necessary for the police to make a way for the bride and her attendants to reach the altar.

The bride wore a costume of heavy cream satin, en traine, the corsage covered with old point lace. Her veil was fastened with lilies of the valley and her bouquet was of Bride roses, tied with long white satin ribbons. She was attended by her father and surrounded by her maids, pretty young girls, all in pink satin, with immense sleeves, covered with chiffon, and wearing hats with black velvet crowns and masses of pink roses. The bridesmaids' bouquets also were of pink roses, tied with pink satin ribbons.

The maid of honor was Miss Margery Whitman of Chestnut Hill. She wore pink and carried a bouquet of pink and white roses. Two little flower girls, Miss Ruth and Miss Esther Little of Salem, nieces of the bride, were very dainty in dotted muslin frocks over pink silk. They wore wreaths of pink roses and carried baskets of the same flowers. The Rev. John Cuckson performed the ceremony. The ushers were Sherwood B. Ives, Frederic B. Winthrop, William North Duane, Ezra Lincoln, George Blagden, Jr., of New-York; Robert Saltonstall, W. Cameron Forbes, Lawrence Barr, David P. Kimball, Jr., of Boston; and Charles Cobb Walker of Chicago. The best man was Henry Martyn Alexander.

B. J. Lang presided at the organ, and gave the conventional "Lohengrin" March for the entrance, and the Mendelssohn March for the exit of the bridal party.

The decorations were superb. The whole altar was a mass of green, palms and Florida smilax predominating, with a bit of color in the shape of Autumn leaves sparingly used. The gallery also was decked with green, while pink and white—the color scheme of the whole affair—was used in the shape of huge clusters of chrysanthemums, tied with ribbons of the same shades, which marked each of the long rows of reserved pews.

The invited guests comprised most of the society leaders of Boston, as well as many representative men and women from New-York. Quite a number who arrived just before the bride were unable to get into the church. A large number of young men who were graduated with Mr. Rhoades from Harvard, in 1892, were also present.

The bride's mother wore a royal purple velvet gown, the corsage covered with point lace and jets. Her bonnet was a most becoming capote, with a jaunty aigrette of point lace and feathers.

A breakfast was served at the close of the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, on Commonwealth Avenue, where the decorations were most elaborate, being composed of roses and chrysanthemums. In the breakfast room a separate table was allotted to the bridal party. It was decorated with pink roses.

The bride's own room to-day was almost filled with roses, and on her dressing table were two immense bouquets of orchids.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades are to reside at 121 Madison Avenue, New-York, and will be at home on Tuesdays in January.

Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin,
Wife of the Adjutant General of the State.

James—Simpson.

The marriage of Miss Nerissa Simpson to Col. Charles Francis James was celebrated yesterday at noon at the country residence of ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, at Highwood, N. J.

The bride, who is an unusually pretty young woman, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Simpson of 227 West Thirty-eighth Street. The bridegroom is a son of the ex-Postmaster General and is a well-known lawyer. He is an aide de camp on Gov. Morton's military staff.

The country house of Gen. James was handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums, palms, and roses. The young couple stood under a canopy of white flowers and in a bower of tropical plants.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage. The best man was Irving M. Dittenhoefer. The bridesmaids were Miss Harriet James, Miss Emma Simpson, and Miss Harriet Simpson. The ushers were James Rohe and Walter S. Sinclair.

The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in this city, the bridal party and many of the guests at the wedding leaving Highwood by train at 1 o'clock P. M. to take part in the reception. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, hundreds of the latter being used. The dining room, library, and hallways were decorated with pink and white roses and violets.

Among those invited to the wedding were Mrs. Henry G. Pierson, Surgeon General Terry, Col. Agnew, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. John Huyler, Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin, Col. Selvin Marvin, and ex-Judge and Mrs. Dittenhoefer.

Pettit—Vannett.

The marriage of Miss Helen Walker Vannett, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Vannett of 145 West One Hundred and Third Street, to John Petit, was celebrated last evening in the Park Presbyterian Church at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

The pulpit and platform were elaborately decorated with pink roses and vari-colored chrysanthemums. Forming a background for these flowers were yew palms and other tropical plants.

The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock and was performed by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, pastor of the church. The best man was Dayton Belknap, and the maid of honor was Miss Agnes W. Vannett, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Vannett and Miss Marjorie G. Vannett. The maid of honor wore a gown of rose satin trimmed with chiffon and pearls, and carried a large bunch of pink roses. The bridesmaids were attired in Nile green satin with spangled passementerie, and carried bunches of yellow roses. The ushers were William Kerr, John Schofield, John F. Hagen, William Neidlinger, and Henry Farrier.

The bride's gown was of white satin made with high corsage, large elbow sleeves, and trimmed with pearls. Her veil of tulle was caught with orange blossoms, and her bouquet of roses was fringed with the same dainty flowers.

A large reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Wilmerding—Ferris.

Miss Nina Louis Ferris, a grand-daughter of Mrs. J. C. Baldwin of 38 West Thirty-sixth Street, was married yesterday at noon to Theodore Kearny Wilmerding.

Mr. Wilmerding is a nephew of Mrs. M. Augustus Field and a cousin of Augustus Bradhurst Field and of Thomas Pearsall Field.

The wedding was quietly celebrated in the parlor of Mrs. Baldwin's house, there being present only about thirty people. The bride and bridegroom stood under a canopy of white roses and in a bower of palms while the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Miss Lilian L. Ferris acted as maid of honor and Clifford Putnam was the best man. There were no bridesmaids, neither were there any ushers.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Riker, Mr. Andrew Bibbey, Mr. Floyd-Jones, Albert Sullivan Yeaton, Mrs. M. Augustus Field, Dr. Arthur T. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Edward Biddle, Mr. Augustus Bradhurst Field, Mr. Thomas P. Field, Oscar Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. James Birchman.

Baldwin—Fraser.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 29.—George E. Baldwin, son of Truman H. Baldwin of New-York, and Miss Julia Frances Fraser, daughter of Mrs. Olive Fraser, were married to-day in the Reformed Church. The wedding was termed a "yellow and white chrysanthemum wedding," and the church was trimmed elaborately in these colors. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. R. Blauvelt, uncle of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Leggett, pastor of the Reformed Church. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded satin, and came in on the arm of her mother, who was dressed in gray silk.

HAS SAVED MONEY FOR THE PUBLIC

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Collis Tells of the Economy Shown by His Department.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth Assembly District held a mass meeting at Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last evening, at which Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was the chief speaker. After saying that the reform administration was now on trial and should be given the support of voters in proportion as it had carried out its ante-election promises, Gen. Collis told of the work done in his own department. He said:

"One of the first things Mr. Brookfield and I did when we took charge of the Department of Public Works, was to investigate the question of asphalt pavements. We found on file in the office, petitions from our fellow-citizens asking for the laying of these pavements, the cost of which would amount to $7,300,000. We therefore realized at the start that the asphalt was the popular pavement, but we were also confronted with the allegation that competition for this work was so restricted that many competent contractors were excluded from bidding.

"We therefore invited every corporation and individual engaged in that business to meet at the Public Works Department for conference, in order that we might promote unrestricted competition. The result has been that those companies which have the reputation of doing their work most satisfactorily have been compelled to reduce their price 41 cents per square yard, which is a reduction in price of over 11 per cent.

"And in laying these new pavements, we give the preference to the tenement house districts in the lower part of the city. This we consider is conferring a boon upon the entire population, for whatever is done for the sanitary improvement of those localities where infectious diseases are likely to procure their origin is a benefit to everybody.

"We next consider the claims of the hospitals, after which the public schools are next upon our list, and then the churches."

Gen. Collis then told how the gas companies and other corporations which had been given the right to tear up the streets had been forced to replace the pavements in as good condition as they found it. Touching upon purchases by the department, he said that wherever possible all work was now contracted for only after bids had been advertised for. As a result, he cited many items in which savings had been made. These included machine oil, street lighting, street lamps, stone flagging, and office furniture. He then gave the cost of coal used by the department in 1894, and showed that this year a saving of $5,243 had already been made in the purchase of 5,000 tons.

Hall Caine Coming to New-York.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Hall Caine, the English novelist, arrived here to-day. He will leave to-morrow morning for New-York, where he will be the guest of the Authors Club and other literary organizations, after which he will go to Philadelphia, and thence to Ottawa. He says he is greatly pleased with the progress made thus far in the negotiations for a more satisfactory copyright agreement with Canada.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BITS OF ORIENTALISM.

The whirligig of fashion is bringing them more than ever into favor for the coming Winter.

Bedroom pieces, inlaid with imported Japanese decorations in woods of various colors; very new and very decorative. Teak divans and chairs—picturesque things on which the Burmese woodcarver himself has coaxed leaf and flower, grotesque spirits and elves. Little tables of octagonal Turkish shapes, with boxwood inlays—for the tea things, and a dozen other uses that you will discover.

If you care to feel proud of your furniture,

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

An overcoat is more easily fitted than any other garment.

Understanding this, many men will buy an overcoat ready-made, even when they have an unreasoning prejudice against ready-made clothes in general.

The fabric, fit and finish of ours are right. If the wearing doesn't prove it so, your money back.

Light, medium and heavy weights.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MUCH FOOD FROM A LITTLE MEAT

Mrs. Rorer Shows How to Make the Most of a Loin of Beef and How to Cook Apples.

"I love to prepare meats," said Mrs. Rorer at one of her lectures at the Madison Square Garden. "I should like to have a chance to show you how to do it."

There was an exclamation of delight from the matrons who have been regular attendants at the lectures, and yesterday, to please these interested visitors, Mrs. Rorer changed the programme of apple cookery and dissected a large loin of beef as daintily and delicately as if it was a piece of art work. All the work was done with a small French knife.

The fillet of tenderloin was first removed, larded, cooked, and served on a bed of vegetables with mushroom sauce. That, Mrs. Rorer says, is one of the daintiest dishes that can be served for four people. The second part of the process was to take off the back, which was speedily turned into sirloin steaks, brushed with butter, ready to be broiled.

Hamburg steak Mrs. Rorer always recommends for a family dish, as it is appetizing, nourishing, and inexpensive. This was made from the tough end of the back.

"For a good steak," said Mrs. Rorer, "put two pounds of the lean meat twice through a meat chopper. Add to it two teaspoonfuls of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, and a tablespoonful of onion juice. Mix and form a large steak, the size and shape of a porterhouse. Broil quickly and serve smoking hot, with butter slightly flavored with garlic."

That finished the solid meat of the thirteen pounds of loin, but its usefulness was not at an end.

"Take all the bones and scraps," said Mrs. Rorer, "put them into the stock kettle, and they will make the foundation for many and varied soups, enough for several days' service. Out of one loin you can get material for a varied menu—breakfasts, dinners, or luncheons.

"Dinner should be the meal of the day, and it should never be served before 6 o'clock, when all the work of brain and body is over. Eating is one of the pleasures of life. They say a man never gets so he can enjoy a good dinner until he is forty-five. It must be taken with deliberation, and two hours is not too long to sit at the table."

Mrs. Rorer's apple cookery was too valuable to be lost. The following are her receipts:

Steamed Apples.—Core tart, red apples; cut the skin round the opening of the core so that in steaming it will roll back. Place in the steamer and steam until tender, about thirty minutes. Serve hot, either with plain cream or whipped cream.

As a Vegetable.—Quarter the apples, remove the core, and cut them into thin slices. Put a layer in a baking dish, a sprinkling of sugar, a layer of apples, and another of sugar, and so continue until the dish is filled. Bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. Serve in a baking dish.

Apple Meringue.—Pare, core, and cut into quarters, and steam sufficient apples to make two cupfuls. While hot, add a tablespoonful of butter, a quarter of a cup of sugar, grated rind and juice of a lemon. Mix. Add the yolks of two eggs, and turn into a baking dish; place in the oven to get thoroughly hot, while you beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Heap over the top, brown, and serve cold.

Stuffed Apples.—Core tart apples, stand them in a baking dish, put a teaspoonful of sugar into the opening from which the core was taken. Partly fill the dish with water, and bake until tender. While these are baking, chop a half cup of sultanas, or candied cherries; add to them a tablespoonful or two of orange juice, and a quarter of a cup of water. Cook this slowly over the fire, while the apples are cooking. When the apples are tender, fill this mixture in the centre, and serve hot.

There will be no lecture this afternoon, but there will be a special lecture this evening at 8 o'clock, when an oyster supper will be prepared. The menu will include oyster loaf, oyster salad, and lobster cutlets with creole sauce.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION

Report to the Board of the Action of the Court of Appeals.

The Rapid Transit Commission held its regular meeting yesterday. Messrs. Orr, Low, Claflin, and Steinway were in attendance. Messrs. Shepard and Boardman of counsel, Secretary L. L. Delafield, and Chief Engineer Parsons were present.

Mr. Shepard reported that the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in this county, as related in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week, and that an order had been obtained from the General Term designating the newspapers in which notice will be published of an application for the appointment of Commissioners to take testimony and report to the Court whether, in their opinion, consent should be given to build the rapid transit road.

The consent of the Court, if given, will be in lieu of the consents of the property owners along the routes selected. The Commissioners will be appointed in about two weeks.

Chief Engineer Parsons's plans were considered, and it was decided to have a local station on Broadway, at Walker Street, and an express station at Franklin Street.

On motion of Commissioner Low, the counsel to the board were requested to state whether, in their opinion, the engineers that Chief Engineer Parsons has in his employ, and now working on the rapid transit surveys and plans, are subject to the city civil service regulations.

The regular quarterly appropriation that the board asked Controller Fitch for Sept. 24 has not yet been paid.

FOUND DYING BESIDE THE RAILROAD

Edward Tracey Jumped or Fell or Was Thrown from a Train.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 29.—Edward Tracey of Ridgewood Park, proprietor of a horseshoeing establishment at 146 West Thirty-fifth Street, New-York, was killed last night on the West Shore Railroad.

He was found about 9 o'clock last night lying on the track, not far from his home. He died before reaching his house. It is thought that Tracey boarded an express train at Weehawken instead of a local, and either fell or jumped off when he found the train was passing his station.

It is reported, however, that Tracey said he had been thrown from the train.

Sudden Death of C. W. Seaman.

Charles W. Seaman, thirty-five years old, an insurance broker employed by W. E. Lowe of 58 William Street, died suddenly last evening in the office of William S. Banta, 67 William Street. Mr. Seaman was talking of business matters when he fell from his chair and became unconscious. Dr. Schroeder of 230 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was in the office and endeavored to resuscitate Mr. Seaman, but in vain. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Mr. Seaman lived with his parents at 98 Keap Street, Brooklyn. His father is now seriously ill and it is feared he will not recover from the shock of his son's death.

Registered Trade Mark.

Bed Spreads.

This department has received a very full share of our attention in making preparation for Fall business. Our aim has been to have the most complete assortment of these goods anywhere to be found.

There are beautiful Embroidered Quilts in all white and colored embroidery. Handsome patent Satin and Marseilles, in sizes for the baby's crib, the full size double bed, and all the sizes between. Old-fashioned Dimity Quilts, Lace Trimmed and Fringed Quilts, new patterns in printed Quilts, Colored Quilts, Honeycomb Quilts, &c.—all of the best class of goods.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West 23d St.
(Opposite 5th Avenue Hotel.)

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The fashionable folk of the city and neighborhood will be found this afternoon at the Academy of Design at the opening of the Portrait Show. This exhibition for charity is in every way a worthy one, and the interest that people of social prominence have taken in it insures its financial success. Tea will be served to-day in the library of the building, and there will be music by the Hungarian Band. There will also be elaborate floral decorations.

A large number of New-Yorkers will go to Philadelphia on Nov. 7 to attend the marriage of Miss Katharine Clayton Donovan of that city to Camille Weidenfeld of New-York. The ceremony will take place at noon in the Cathedral, and will be performed by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate. The wedding will be one of the largest to be celebrated in the Quaker City in November. Although the bridegroom is a New-Yorker, his home is at Ontarie, Oyster Bay, L. I. He is a member of the Union, Riding, and Racquet Clubs and the New-York and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs. Miss Donovan is one of the best-known young ladies in Philadelphia, and is very well known in New-York and at Bar Harbor, Me., where she generally spends the Summer. She is an intimate friend of Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict, who before her marriage was Miss Coudert. At the wedding Frederick S. Young will act as best man, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Wiedenfeld, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Helen Donovan, a sister of the bride; Miss Eddy, and Miss Renée Coudert, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert of New-York. The ushers will be Henry De Forest Weeks, Frank Donovan, J. Henry Smith, Richard N. Young, Charles Van Rensselaer, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Dr. George A. Richards.

Mrs. Henry McVickar and Miss McVickar are arranging to sail for Europe on Nov. 23. They usually spend their Winters abroad, and in the present case will visit Southern Europe in December and January.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriet Louise Johnston of Boston to Thomas Minturn Walsh of New-York. The wedding will take place in Boston in the first week in December, after which the young couple will go abroad for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis of 1 East Thirty-fifth Street have returned to town for the season from Lenox, Mass., where they spent the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Phillips and the Misses Phillips, who have been in Europe for the last nine months, will sail for New-York from Liverpool about the middle of November. Upon arriving here they will go directly to their country home, near Great Barrington, Mass., where they intend spending the greater portion of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Southard, Miss Southard, and Miss Ethel Southard will leave town for California early next month, and will spend the Winter in the southern portion of that State. In the Spring they will go to Europe, to remain at least two years.

Mrs. William Warner Hoppin will give a large tea in November at her town house, 47 West Fifty-third Street, to introduce her second daughter. A number of pretty young women will assist Mrs. Hoppin and Miss Hoppin.

One of the interesting marriages in November will be that of Miss Isabelle Ballard Marks, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Marks of 550 Fifth Avenue, to William Truslow Hyde. The marriage will take place on Nov. 12, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Henry Leubech, rector of the parish. The best man will be Ralph M. Hyde, a brother of the bridegroom. Miss Georgie Hand will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Florence E. Hyde, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lucy Marks, sister of the bride; Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde, and Miss Fannie Lockwood. The ushers will be Arthur P. S. Hyde, a brother of the bridegroom; Benjamin Talbot, William Dodge Flagg and Frank M. Dodd of Cincinnati, and Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., and Benjamin Hyde, cousins of the bridegroom. The church is to be handsomely decorated with chryanthemums and roses, as will be the town house of Mrs. Marks, for the reception.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Hunt Brown, a daughter of the late George Hunt Brown of New-York, to Frederick H. Brown of New-Orleans, her second cousin. The wedding will take place early next year, and will in all probability be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward and her mother, Mrs. A. Victor Newcomb, are expected back to town within the next few days from Kentucky, where they have been visiting Mrs. Newcomb's mother, Mrs. Danforth.

PATRIARCH.

COMING EVENTS.

—Metropolitan Stenographer's Association, Hallow-e'en reception, 333 West Twenty-third Street, this evening.

—Manhattan East Side Mission, high tea, Madison Square Banquet Hall, 1 to 10 P. M. to-day.

—Torrey Botanical Club, meeting, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Emma Willard Association, banquet, Windsor Hotel, 1 P. M. to-day.

NOTICE

TO

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A partnership has been formed between Lawyers Clarence E. Thornall and Jno. Harry Hull, under the firm name of Thornall & Hull, with offices at 56 Pine Street. Mr. Hull was a former member of the staff of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He studied law diligently in the hours not demanded by his newspaper work, and was admitted to the bar a short time ago with credit.

—A dinner by the New-York Delta Upsilon Club will be held at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, this evening. Delta Upsilon men will be in attendance from most of the thirty-four colleges in which the fraternity has chapters, including Cornell, Pennsylvania, Williams, Amherst, Harvard, Columbia, and New-York University.

—The veteran members of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, called "The Sing Sing Tigers," had a reunion in Olive Opera House in that village last evening and were addressed by the Rev. S. Parker Cadman and A. E. Atkinson, the State Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—The annual Fall series of free organ recitals will begin Thursday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church by William C. Carl, at 4 o'clock. He will be assisted by Miss Myrta French, soprano, and Mr. Franklyn Eyre Hunt, baritone. No tickets are required.

—The passengers of the steamer Seguranca, which arrived Monday morning from Havana, who were detained at Hoffman Island, being without certificates of acclimatization, were released at noon yesterday and transferred to the city.

—Charles Walthers, a German confectioner, forty-six years old, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas at his home, 402 East Ninth Street. Walthers had been suffering from an incurable disease, and had grown despondent.

—The twenty-first annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities will be held at the Temple Emanu-El this evening, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the officers, electing officers, and transacting other business.

—Miss Jessamine Lee Hallenbeck will sing at the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, this evening, at a concert given in behalf of the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East Seventy-fourth Street.

—The body of a man, which afterward proved to be that of Patrick Duffy of 578 Eleventh Avenue, was found in the gutter nearly in front of his home early yesterday morning. He had died of a hemorrhage of the lungs.

—The hotel known as the Jefferson, in Richmond, Va., will be opened to-morrow, under the management of Ainslie & Webster. These gentlemen are well known to the traveling public.

—The house of John Pagan, at 92 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning and robbed of silverware and clothing worth several hundred dollars.

—The National Conservatory of Music will hold an examination for opera and vocal department Nov. 6, and for orchestra Nov. 7.

—The Rev. Newland Maynard will deliver a lecture on "English Cathedrals" in Chickering Hall to-day at 4 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—Frank W. Condon, twenty-eight years old, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery. He joined the Young Men's Christian Association two months ago, and was employed by H. D. Mapes, a builder of 849 Quincy Street. Condon, it is alleged, passed a number of checks with Mr. Mapes's name forged on them. Condon admitted having been in similar trouble in White Plains, N. Y. He was held for examination.

—At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union Monday evening the following officers were elected: President—Silas M. Giddings; Vice President—Russell W. McKee; Corresponding Secretary—Henry E. Drake; Recording Secretary—John R. Morris; Treasurer—Henry G. Fay; Counsel—Benjamin H. Baylis.

—Sarah F. Cody, the fifteen-year-old heiress for whom the Brooklyn Trust Company has been searching, was in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The trust company was appointed her guardian, and it wanted the bank books which she had in her possession. The bank books were turned over to the custody of the trust company yesterday.

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Wednesday
October 30-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16.

STORY OF MANN'S DEATH

Pathetic Scene at the Trial of David Hannigan for Murder.

DEAD MAN'S FATHER MOVED TO TEARS

The Prisoner, Apathetic During Most of the Testimony, Is Once or Twice Roused to Interest in the Case.

There was an unusually pathetic scene yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where David F. Hannigan is on trial for the murder of Solomon H. Mann, when Sigmund Mann, father of the dead man, took the stand.

His testimony was very brief, but sobs choked his voice and big tears trickled down into his long, white beard as he told, in broken English, how he had been with his son an hour before his death, and before the blood had even dried on the ghastly bullet wound in his forehead.

Everybody in the courtroom was visibly affected during this trying scene, and both the District Attorney and the counsel for the defense made it as brief as they could.

The prisoner, paler than usual, was much troubled during the proceedings. He sat beside his old father, and most of the time closed his eyes and buried his face in his hands. Close behind him, within easy reach of grasping hands, sat his wife, mother, and sister. The prisoner never turned to look at them, nor even exchanged glances, though their sobs must have reached his ears and helped to make his sufferings more keen.

When the court adjourned at 6:30 o'clock, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre had put in most of his evidence, and had made out a clear case of killing. The expert testimony will be produced in rebuttal to counteract the theory of emotional insanity, which the defense will set up.

Early in the day, the twelfth juror was obtained, in the person of Andrew Kitchen, builder and carpenter, 952 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Edward A. Davidson, foreman of the jury, was excused on account of sickness, and his place was filled by Clark A. Fitch, an employe of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., who lives at 180 West Eighty-first Street.

In a neighboring room sat David Mann, brother of Hannigan's victim, who is like his brother in size. It was deemed wise to keep him out of the prisoner's sight for fear of exciting his anger.

After recess, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Assistant District Attorney Forbes Hennessey opened the case for the people in a brief speech. In a dispassionate way he recited the facts of this pathetic case, not omitting the fact that Mann was the betrayer of Hannigan's sister Loretta.

"The trial is more far reaching in its interest than the 'ordinary,'" he said, "than any we have had, of its character for twenty years. We are handicapped by public sympathy and a strong public sentiment. But we have not come into court thirsting for the blood of this man. He stands convicted by the Grand Jury of having struck down a fellow-citizen in cold-blooded murder. He has only his own ungovernable temper to thank for his present position.

"We are actuated by the deepest pity for this man, but we have a higher duty to perform, and we shall not shrink from it."

The first witness was a diminutive District Messenger boy, who had seen the shooting, and testified to all he remembered of it in a shrill, small voice that could not be heard beyond the courtroom railing. His name was James Jackson.

"I was coming back from delivering a telegram," he said, "when I saw a man in West Forty-second Street pull a pistol from his pocket and shoot twice at another man."

"Did you hear either man say anything?"

"No, Sir."

"How far were you from them?"

"About a yard Sir," replied the little fellow.

"Did the man who held the pistol make any effort to run away?"

"No, Sir."

"How did he look at the time?"

"He was kind of excited."

The prisoner raised his head a moment and looked at the witness for the first time. He seemed to be beyond taking interest in the testimony and soon buried his face in his hands again.

The boy said that another man ran up and took the pistol away from Hannigan. The man's name was Leon French, a pharmacist, and when Jackson had identified him, he was called to the stand as the next witness.

His testimony was brief and to the point. He heard the shooting, saw the man fall, and the other standing over him with a smoking revolver.

"I ran up," he said, "and, holding his arms, took the revolver away from him."

Mr. Brooke then made much of these facts. The shooting is admitted, and his defense is that Hannigan was insane when he did it. His sole object, therefore, was to show that the prisoner was excited at the time, yet made no effort to escape.

"Did he make any effort to get away?" he asked French.

"Oh, no Sir," was the answer.

The next witness—Policeman Edward Kearns of the Grand Central Station Sub-Station—was able to waken the wretched-looking prisoner out of his apparent stupor, for Hannigan listened attentively to every word, and exchanged several meaning looks with his father, who sat beside him.

Kearns heard the shooting, and ran up to arrest Hannigan.

"What did Hannigan say to you?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"He said: 'That man killed my sister, and I have killed him.'"

"Was that all?"

"On the way to the station house he said: 'Let me go back and kick him. I would like to see him die,'" replied Kearns.

"Did you observe any effort on the part of the defendant to escape?" asked Mr. Brooke, in cross-examination.

"No, Sir."

"How did he appear?"

"Excited and nervous," said Kearns.

Robert McInaugh of 247 East Forty-fifth Street, who saw the shooting, testified to that effect, and told Mr. Brooke that Hannigan was very much excited at the time, and was muttering to himself. He made no effort to escape or resist being held.

At this period a new line of testimony was introduced, when Lawyer Joseph F. Moss of the firm of Howe & Hummel was called to the stand. At the time of the fatal shooting, on May 23, Mann was under indictment for manslaughter for causing the death of Loretta Hannigan, and Howe & Hummel were his attorneys. Mr. Brooke sought to introduce all the details of these facts, which were the cause of the prisoner's insane fury and revenge, and finally of his shooting Mann. Justice Ingraham, however, would not allow this, and ruled out any of these facts which had not been communicated to Hannigan by Howe & Hummel, as counsel.

"It is just as much a crime to shoot a bad man as a good man," was the way he summed up some long arguments. "The law does not justify this defendant in killing a man because he was a bad man and the motive one of deep revenge. I shall exclude all testimony about Mann's indictment and doings, except what was told to him by his counsel, and so far was calculated to affect his mind and actions."

Mr. Moss then told in great detail, and with numerous objections, interpolations, and interpolations, the story of Loretta Hannigan's identification of Mann as her betrayer on March 23, in her rooms, 403 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Moss and Assistant District Attorney Hennessey were present. Detective Lang had Mann in custody.

"Hannigan suddenly burst in from the next room," said Mr. Moss, "and, with a cry of 'Let me shoot him!' pointed his pistol at Mann across the bed, on which his dying sister lay moaning." He was seized and thrust back into the other room.

William F. Howe followed Mr. Moss, and told of a conversation with the prisoner at Coroner Hoeber's inquest.

"In consequence," said Mr. Howe, "of something which Mann's brother David said to me, I went up to Hannigan, who was gazing at Soloman Mann, my client, in a strange way, and told him I was an officer, and that I wished to search him for a pistol. 'I understand you tried to shoot Mann before,' I said to him, 'and you shall not do it again, if I can help it.'"

"And what did Hannigan say to you then?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I have no pistol."

"Was his conduct rational or irrational?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"A compound of both," said Mr. Howe.

Detective Lang then testified to many conversations he had with Hannigan.

"In the Grand Jury room I met him once," said the detective, "and told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for pulling a pistol on Mann over his dying sister. He said he could not help it; that there would be only one less in the world. Another time he came to the station house about a warrant for Mann's arrest. 'Coroner Hoeber has not done right,' he said. 'I have been up all night looking for Mann. I swear to you that I mean no harm; I only want justice. I hope this thing will be over soon, but I fear Mann has too much money for me. I hope my sister will die. There will be a dead disgrace and a live disgrace, then, in my family.'

"At these times," said Lang, "he was very nervous and excited. His whole body shook and he mumbled to himself. He said the wheels of justice were not grinding fast enough."

One of the last witnesses for the day was Sigmund Mann, the father of the dead man. His utterance was choked with sobs as he told how he had spent the last hours with his son in the hospital.

Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon said that death was due to laceration of the brain tissue, and at 6:30 o'clock Justice Ingraham adjourned the trial until to-day.

WORK OF THE PENSION BUREAU

Commissioner Lochren Makes His Annual Report, with Some Very Important Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Judge Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that up to June 30, 1894, there were 969,544 pensioners, and during the past year 39,185 new pensions were granted and 4,206 restored that had been dropped from the rolls, making an aggregate roll of 1,012,935. There were 27,816 deaths and 14,575 pensions dropped during the past year, making the number on the rolls on June 30, 1895, 970,524, an increase during the year of 980.

Unless further pension legislation is enacted the Commissioner thinks that the appropriation of $140,000,000 will be sufficient for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. The estimates for 1897 are the same as for 1896, except for an additional $3,000 for better quarters for the agent at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Commissioner states that aside from discontinuing illegal pensions, the work of the Board of Revision has been beneficial in discouraging the filing of claims without merit.

The work of the law division was excellent in detecting crimes, in pension prosecutions, and in discovering illegal practices among pension attorneys. Two hundred and ninety-four persons were convicted, the most important being W. Bowen Moore of Buffalo, N. Y., and George M. Van Leuven of Lime Springs, Iowa, both attorneys with a large pension clientage.

The Commissioner compliments the work of the Pension Examiners in the field and says that the fact that this force parvades the entire country and is likely to discover and bring to light any frauds that may be attempted, exercises a constantly restraining influence upon dishonest claimants and attorneys.

The act of March 2, 1895, increasing the rate of certain pensioners to $6 per month made an increase of $1,500,000 annually in the payment of pensions, and the act repealing the act of March 3, 1893, which forbade the payment of pensions to non-residents after July 1, 1895, increased the payments during the last four months of the year 1895 about $275,000.

Over 100 dismissals of clerks were made in the bureau during the year. The Commissioner thinks it would be equitable and humane for Congress to make some moderate provision to aid the clerks disabled by long and faithful service who cannot perform their work and are discharged.

NO RELIEF FOR MISS FRAZER

The Colored Woman's Effort to Secure an Appointment as a Teacher Fails.

The argument on the writ of mandamus applied for by Miss Sarah Frazer, to compel the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward School Board to appoint her as a teacher in Grammar School No. 58, was heard before Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Miss Frazer is a colored woman, and a graduate of the Normal School, and on Oct. 3, the Principal of School No. 58, sent for her to take a place as a teacher. When she arrived the Principal told Miss Frazer that she was very sorry, but she did not know that she was a colored woman, and under the circumstances could not appoint her. Miss Frazer alleges that she then went to every one of the Trustees, and they all said that it would be very unpleasant for her, and that her color was a bar. She then mandamused the board.

The Trustees deny that there was ever such a bar, but they say that her application was never presented to them as a board, and that, as they had discretionary power, they were not under obligations to appoint her any more than they were to appoint any one else.

T. McCants Stewart represented the young woman, who is a very light and good-looking girl, and who was in court with her father, assistant Corporation Counsel Dean appeared for the Trustees. The former contended that when Miss Frazer was sent for to take the place, she was practically appointed, and that her color was the bar.

Justice Barrett denied the application for the mandamus, holding that the Trustees had power to make the appointment as they saw fit.

CAPT. JOSEPH LENTILHON BURIED

At Rest in the Old Marble Cemetery in Second Street.

The funeral services for Capt. Joseph Lentilhon, Vice President of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, were held yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, and the Revs. H. Bauman and A. Richey. The burial was in the Marble Cemetery, in Second Street.

The veterans attended the services in a body, and accompanied the remains to the grave. The Tenth Company, and Holland Lodge, F. and A. M., also attended the services.

Among others in the church were Col. Appleton, Major Kip, Capt. Don A. Pollard, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Messrs. Le Roy and Mott, Edmund Hendricks, Frederick Goodwin, Daniel Moran, Dr. Cheeseman, James G. Janeway, Robert Maclay Bull, and August Belmont.

Among the floral offerings were two especially beautiful pieces, sent by Company K and the Veteran Club.

Dr. Charles H. Hall's Successor.

The Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, has not come to any decision regarding the successor to the late Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall. Applications have been received from all parts of the country. It is said that a Boston clergyman is the most favored.

A memorial meeting will be held in the church to-morrow night. Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. C. W. Homer of St. James's Episcopal Church, Bishop Potter of this city, and the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith of Hartford, who preached the sermon at Dr. Hall's funeral, will make addresses.

A Parkhurst Agent Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted David T. Saltzman, a Parkhurst agent, for compounding a misdemeanor and for extortion. Saltzman was arrested Oct. 18 by Central Office detectives in the rooms of Mrs. Minnie Jacobs, keeper of an alleged disorderly house in Great Jones Street, with four marked ten-dollar bills in his possession which Mrs. Jacobs had given him.

It is alleged that Saltzman had agreed for $50 not to produce evidence in court against Mrs. Jacobs, and a trap was laid for him by the police.

C. F. Reiher Pleads Not Guilty.

Charles F. Reiher, a silk jobber, at 432 Broome Street, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of receiving a quantity of silk stolen from F. A. Straus, silk importer at 93 Greene Street, pleaded not guilty yesterday, before Judge Allison, in General Sessions. He is under $1,500 bail.

The Sheriff placed a keeper in charge of Reiher's store yesterday, under an attachment for $3,000, in favor of F. A. Straus.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Nothing Known of the Alleged Drilling of American Miners.

IT IS NOT BELIEVED IN WASHINGTON

A Probability that England and the United States Will Settle the Boundary Question Definitely.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Government officials are in ignorance of any information confirmatory of the statement printed in San Francisco to-day that troops, organized and drilled under the inspection of revenue officers, are now in Alaska north of Juneau, to protect American miners in their rights.

Capt. Hooper, who, it is stated, drilled the miners, and conducted them into the interior of Alaska on Oct. 8, was in the City of San Francisco on Oct. 6, which port is 1,350 miles south of Juneau. Capt. Hooper is the commander of the revenue cutter Rush. The Corwin, which is mentioned as having been at Juneau at the time stated, was in command of Capt. Munger, and both vessels arrived at San Francisco in company on the 6th of October.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department, to whom the San Francisco dispatch was shown, said that he could not conjecture that any revenue officer would undertake to drill and organize companies, and equip them with ammunition belonging to the United States, unless he had prior instructions to that effect, or unless unexpected circumstances, in the opinion of the officer, warranted him to exercise the discretion vested in him upon such occasions. It was possible, Capt. Shoemaker said, that the Corwin was mistaken for the Wolcott, which is now cruising about Juneau, Alaska, and that Capt. Hooper had been confounded with Capt. Phillips, who was in command of the revenue cutter Wolcott. As the matter is understood here, the trouble in Alaska is simply between American miners and British miners, in which, up to this time, the United States and Great Britain have not taken part. If there was trouble between the miners, as to their rights, and Capt. Phillips of the Wolcott was called upon by Territorial officials to protect the rights of American miners, Capt. Phillips could, and doubtless would, do so to the extent of his power. It was such a case as this, said Capt. Shoemaker, in which United States revenue officers might interfere, but no official information has been received from Alaska since Capt. Hooper, in charge of the Bering Sea fleet, arrived in San Francisco, on Oct. 6.

Acting Secretary Curtis, at the Treasury, to whom the information was also imparted, said he knew nothing officially about the matter, but could readily conceive that disputes could arise as to miners' property rights along the boundary line separating the Alaskan possessions of the United States from the British possessions in North America. With maps in front of him, and the treaty of March 30, 1867, between the United States and Russia, at his side, Mr. Curtis traced the boundary line. To quote from the treaty:

Commencing from the northernmost part of the island, called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 181st and 133d degrees of west longitude, (meridian of Greenwich,) the said line shall ascend to the north, along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude, and from this last-mentioned point the line of demarkation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian,) and, finally, from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean.

IV. With reference to the line of demarkation laid down in the preceding article it is understood:

1. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia, (now by this cession to the United States;)

2. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, (that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention,) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

The last few words of the quotation from the treaty, it is claimed, show that the boundary line must be parallel to the winding of the coast, and it is on this point, it is thought here, that the disputes among the miners as to their property rights already acquired or to their right to acquire property under the mining laws of the United States occur. The boundary line is marked only at great distances by mountain peaks or natural riverways, and between the stations thus marked could easily deflect to the windings of the coast and be the true boundary line without being apparent to the miners themselves.

It is probable that further steps will be taken by the United States Government in conjunction with Great Britain more clearly to mark and define the actual boundary existing between the Alaskan possessions of the United States and the possessions of England in North America, and thus avoid all disputes in the future.

THE BERING SEA DAMAGES.

Capt. Hooper Coming East to Advise the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Capt. Calvin L. Hooper of the revenue cutter Rush, who was last year in command of our revenue marine patrol in Bering Sea, has been summoned to Washington to confer with the State Department and Treasury officials in regard to the proposed new treaty for a mixed commission to establish the damages suffered by Canadian sealers in Bering Sea. Capt. Hooper's long familiarity with Alaskan seal matters will make his advice and information very valuable to the United States officials. He is expected to arrive here about Nov. 1. The desire expressed for Capt. Hooper's presence indicates that the negotiations between Secretary Olney and the British Ambassador and his Canadian advisers will not be concluded in anything like such short order as the distinguished Canadian visitors seemed to expect. The probabilities now seem to be that the negotiations will extend over several weeks, and may cover a variety of points in respect to which considerable divergence of opinion may be expected.

It is understood that the Canadians have now advanced their demands and insist upon the allowance of interest. This will be strongly contested by the United States. There are a number of other questions not definitely settled by the Paris award upon which issue may be joined.

Newport Real Estate Changes Hands.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—A deed was recorded here to-day showing conveyance by Christopher C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, of all his right and interest in Baldwin Villa, Bellevue Avenue, for $10,000 to his son, James D. R. Baldwin of New-York.

Dr. John Ladd, Mrs. George F. Jones, Harry E. Jones, Julien T. Davies, Stuyvesant Leroy, and F. W. Rhinelander, all of New-York, closed their Newport houses to-day.

The son of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, who was seriously ill last week, is convalescent. Cornelius Vanderbilt will close his Newport house next week and open his New-York residence for the Winter.

The Pague Court-Martial.

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Oct. 29.—Attorney Blair concluded the defense before the Pague court-martial this morning. Three officers were recalled and swore that the accused was perfectly sober at the time he shot at Col. Crofton. The Judge Advocate offered some rebutting evidence this afternoon, and the case will end to-morrow.

CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL LIBEL

Cæsar Moreno Found Guilty on Complaint of Baron de Fava, and His Bail Increased to $3,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The trial of the first case in the United States of alleged libel of an Ambassador of a foreign power was begun in the local courts to-day, when Celso Caesar Moreno was called upon to plead to an indictment, charging him with uttering a criminal libel upon Baron de Fava, Ambassador to the United States from the kingdom of Italy. Moreno is a well-known Italian agitator, whose chief title to fame rests on the fact that he was once for nearly forty-eight hours Prime Minister of King Kalakaua of Hawaii.

The trial attracted a distinguished attendance in the courtroom, the Mexican Minister, Señor Romero, and other diplomats being present.

The indictment was based upon an article published last March in a little newspaper called The Colored American, printed in this city, which article, signed by Moreno, charged Baron de Fava with being corruptly interested in the maintenance of the infamous padrone system in this country, and that, while pretending to be working for its abolishment, he was secretly conniving with various Italian Consuls in the cities of the United States for its continuance. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury in July. The witnesses for the Government were the editor of The Colored American, who identified the article, stating that it had been brought to the office by Moreno; a local detective, to whom Moreno acknowledged the authorship of the article, and said that he had stated much more to a committee of Congress, and expressed some surprise that nothing had been done in regard to what he had said there, and Alexander Oldrini, who is connected with the immigrant service at Ellis Island. He located the several Consuls and others named by Moreno in the article as working with Baron de Fava. He also identified "Don Basilio," to whom the Baron was likened by Moreno, as a disreputable character in the opera of the "Barber of Seville." This afforded the defendant's counsel an opportunity to test the witness's recollection of the opera, and also his acquaintance with the Italian, French, and Spanish languages, to the amusement of the spectators. He also brought out the fact that Oldrini had fought as a volunteer with Garibaldi for the liberation of Italy.

District Attorney Birney also introduced the correspondence between Baron de Fava and the State and Treasury Departments regarding the case.

W. A. Cook, Moreno's counsel, in his statement to the jury, said that his client had no personal malice or prejudice against Baron de Fava, and he could not understand that the case had been pushed through ahead of other and more important trials, to occupy the attention of the Court. Moreno had done nothing which threatened or attacked the peace and good order of the community. It might appear, he said, when Baron de Fava, and those whose names had been issued, took the stand, in case he responded to the summons, that the Italian Ambassador was behind the whole procedure and prosecuting his client.

Baron de Fava, the Italian Ambassador, was returned "Not found" by the Marshal, and consequently did not appear.

The defense offered no testimony, and the jury, after five minutes' absence, returned a verdict of guilty. The amount of bail was increased from $1,000 to $3,000, pending the result of an application for a new trial. Moreno will be held until he can succeed in procuring the increased bail. The punishment for criminal libel is not fixed by statute, being wholly in the discretion of the Court.

PROVES THE TIMES IS CLOSELY READ

Results Following a Notice of the Invention of "Scissorettes."

No item of news is so insignificant or obscure that it fails to be seen by the readers of a newspaper. Indeed, every slight typographical error reminds many of their duty to send a letter to the editor immediately and notify him of the mistake. Not every one appreciates how closely a high-class newspaper, such as THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is scanned.

In the issue of THE TIMES of last week there appeared a short description of a new amusement for children, invented by Mrs. C. J. Jones, and called "Scissorettes." Incidentally, it was mentioned that this charming and instructive new toy was on sale at the Food Show, in Madison Square Garden. The next time the inventor went to the Garden, she found there a number of orders by mail for "Scissorettes," some for only one set, others for more.

An increased demand has been noticed for "Scissorettes" since the short notice appeared in THE TIMES, and visitors to Madison Square Garden are heard not infrequently to ask where they can be found on sale here. The story of the invention, it is certain, must have been read by thousands of the vast army of TIMES readers.

Instances like this show conclusively how thoroughly a newspaper of the standing of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is read.

"Scissorettes," however, is bound to become popular upon its merits. It provides a novel and interesting amusement for the little ones, and has the additional merit of instructing as well. There are eight brightly colored sheets, upon which are printed in outline 100 designs of animals, birds, dolls, ships, &c., all ready for the children to cut out. That children like to cut and paste, every one knows, but here is material which will not only please but inculcate the first principles of natural history, color, and form, and train both the eye and hand.

ONE OF THE THIEVES CAPTURED

An Attempt to Rob an Electric Car and a St. Louis Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Five men attempted to stop the Laclede Avenue electric car and rob its passengers at 1 o'clock this morning. The men attempted to board the car on Chestnut Street, but after a severe fight the conductor, assisted by a number of passengers, knocked the hoodlums from the car, while the motorman turned the current on at full pressure and the car soon distanced them.

A few minutes later the same gang entered the office of the Wabash Hotel, at 102 North Seventh Street, and, after knocking down the clerk, attempted to rifle the safe and money drawers. The noise of the scuffle aroused the proprietor and guests, and a free-for-all fight ensued, in which four of the would-be robbers were routed and another, Michael Garry, was captured. When the smoke of battle cleared away the wife of the hotel proprietor dressed and went in search of a policeman while her husband sat on the captured burglar on the office floor.

To be Tried by Court-Martial.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a Board of Investigation to convene here for the purpose of court-martialing Third Lieut. W. H. O. Hay of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. The charges against Lieut. Hay are for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, including drunkenness. The officers composing the court-martial are Capt. Abbey of the revenue cutter Winona, President; Capt. Roberts, of the revenue cutter Morrill; First Lieut. P. M. Thompson, of the revenue cutter Morrill. Lieut. Hay was tried on similar charges only a few months ago in Mobile, Ala., and, it is said, was acquitted.

Tramps Were the Burglars.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 29.—The detectives which have been employed by the Hackensack Protective Association to find the burglars who have been ransacking houses in this place have accomplished something. They have discovered that the thefts were committed by tramps. They have not arrested the burglars, but say they have cleared the tramps out of town, and that the residents may sleep once more in security.

On Monday evening a thief secured $100 in cash from the house of Dr. De Minds, at Ridgewood. Mrs. De Minds saw the thief and called for help. When it arrived the thief was gone.

FOR THE SERVICE'S GOOD

Police Commissioners Transfer 375 Men of the Force.

HONORS FOR PATROLMAN LAKE

Captains, Sergeants, Roundsmen and Patrolmen Changed About and Placed Where Acting Chief Conlin Thought Best to Have Them.

There were 375 members of the police force, including Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen, transferred yesterday by the Police Commissioners, at the recommendation of Acting Chief Conlin.

President Roosevelt, when asked if the transferring of these men would prevent them from voting election day, said:

"That has nothing to do with the case whatever. The matter of a few hundred policemen losing their votes is entirely secondary, and even insignificant, when the protection of the polls is concerned.

"As a matter of fact, we may try to arrange so that at least some of the men will be able to vote. But the first and primary thing is to enforce the law by having two men at each voting place. Compared with the enforcement of the law, the other question dwindles into unimportance."

The following five Captains were transferred:

Capt. William Thompson, from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the City Hall.

Capt. Frederick Martens, from East Thirty-fifth Street to West Sixty-eighth Street.

Capt. John T. Delaney, from Charles Street to the Grand Central Station.

Capt. William Schultz, from the Delancey Street Station to the patrol boat.

Capt. Theron S. Copeland, from the patrol boat to Delancey Street.

The following six Acting Captains were transferred:

George S. Chapman of West Sixty-eighth Street was placed in command of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

John H. Grant of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was placed in command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

James W. King of Old Slip was remanded, and transferred to Delancey Street.

Michael Sheehan of Eldridge Street was transferred to the command of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street squad.

William F. Kirchner of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street was transferred to the command of the Eldridge Street Station.

John Wiegand of the Fifth Street Station was transferred and placed in command of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

Sergt. Daniel C. Moynihan of High Bridge was transferred to Old Slip as Acting Captain.

Sergt. Henry K. Woodruff, attached to the Mulberry Street Station, was appointed Acting Captain, and transferred to the East Fifth Street Station.

Sergt. Franklin Germain of the Delancey Street Station was appointed Acting Captain and placed in command of the Charles Street Station.

These Sergeants were transferred:

Thomas McCormack, East Eighty-eighth Street to Macdougal Street; John J. McNamara, Macdougal Street to East Eighty-eighth Street; Thomas Flannery, West Thirtieth Street to West Sixty-eighth Street; Patrick H. Marron, West Sixty-eighth Street to West Thirtieth Street; Michael Foody, Union Market to West Forty-second Street; Francis Kelly, East Twenty-second Street to Union Market; Joseph C. Gehegan, East Fifty-first Street to Union Market; John H. Thompson, Union Market to East Twenty-second Street; Michael Lamey, Mercer Street to Union Market; Edward R. Delamater, King's Bridge to Mercer Street; Thomas Gray, Mercer Street to King's Bridge; Francis McCarton, Mercer Street to West One Hundredth Street; John McDermott, West One Hundredth Street to Mercer Street; Thomas Conboy, Mercer Street to Tremont; John Hamilton, Tremont to Mercer Street; Walter Norris, East Fifty-first Street to Union Market; Thomas Ball, Oak Street to East Thirty-fifth Street; Thomas Lancer, Oak Street to Fifth Street; John McNally, Fifth Street to Oak Street; Henry Woods, West Thirty-seventh Street to patrol boat, and Joseph Avory, patrol boat to West Thirty-seventh Street.

Roundsman Charles F. Kelly of Acting Inspector McCullagh's office was transferred to the Mulberry Street Station and detailed as Acting Sergeant.

Roundsman Edward A. Burgoyne of the Bureau of Elections was made acting Sergeant and transferred to High Bridge.

These Roundsmen were transferred:

Frederick Wade, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to Oak Street; Cornelius B. Tubbs, Oak Street to East Eighty-eighth Street; Thomas Brady, Oak Street to East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; William Colby, Delancey Street to Mercer Street; James Shevlin, Mercer Street to Delancey Street; John J. Bowe, Union Market to West Twentieth Street; Samuel G. Hammond, West Twentieth Street to Delancey Street; Charles J. Fahey, Delancey Street to East Thirty-fifth Street; Thomas Egan, East Thirty-fifth Street to Delancey Street; Peter M. Jackson, Delancey Street to Old Slip; John J. Lussier, Old Slip to Delancey Street; John Daly, Mercer Street to West Sixty-eighth Street; Samuel Aiken, West Sixty-eighth Street to Mercer Street; Anton Strausener, Mercer Street to West Forty-seventh Street; Joseph P. McCoy, West Forty-seventh Street to West Thirtieth Street; Peter A. Masterson, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to West Sixty-eighth Street; Patrick McGuire, West Twentieth Street to Harlem Court; James Hanley, Harlem Court to East Thirty-fifth Street.

Commissioner Parker made this statement about the changes:

"The changes mean that confidence is not reposed in some of the officers transferred, and that in others confidence is reposed. Some of the men were transferred for the reason that they were not doing their duty up to the handle and not performing such duty as was expected of them. In some cases their political affiliations had to do with their transfer. The same reasons apply to the patrolmen who were shifted. Some of them have become careless and negligent, others have too thick an acquaintance with liquor dealers, and some more have been generally dilatory in the performance of their duty."

President Roosevelt said:

"The changes were made simply for the good of the service. In some cases officers were changed because we felt that they were not as active as they should be in their work. In other cases because we wanted good men put in precincts that need cleaning up. Of course, for every bad man transferred we have had to put a good man in his place."

Patrolman John T. Lake of the Broadway squad was summoned before the Commissioners and presented with an honorable-mention medal and a set of engrossed resolutions for stopping a runaway horse on Broadway on Aug. 19, at the risk of his life.

President Roosevelt gave him great pleasure to present the medal to Lake, and that he was a credit to the force. "The city ought to be proud of men like you," he said.

Ten new patrolmen were appointed by the board.

His Parachute Would Not Open.

HANCOCK, Md., Oct. 29.—E. F. Craig, an aeronaut of Sturgis, Mich., is believed to be fatally injured as a result of a fall he received here. He ascended to a height of 800 feet, performing daring feats on the trapeze. When he cut loose from his balloon the parachute failed to open, and for 200 feet the aeronaut came down with great velocity. Before the speed of his descent could be sufficiently reduced, Craig's body struck the roof of a building with great force. His right arm was cut off badly by the point of a lightning rod that it will be useless, if he survives the other injuries received in falling from the stable roof to the ground. He is supposed to be internally hurt, and is unconscious.

Craig weighs nearly 200 pounds, and has made 150 ascentions. This is his fourth accident.

Strange Suicide of a Woman.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 29.—As a southbound passenger train came over the long trestle south of town yesterday, a woman walked out of a car, climbed over the hand rail between the coaches, stepped down on the safety chain, and threw herself to the ground. The car-wheel struck her body and knocked her out of the track, but the fall broke her neck, and she was dead when picked up. A seven-year-old child who was with her says her mother was Mrs. Sarah Stafford, and lived at East Second Street, Pomona, Cal., and that she has a son living at Carlisle, Ark., with whom they had been visiting.

Johannis

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

TO ABOLISH FIRE ISLAND LIGHT

Its Days of Usefulness Nearly Ended—A Lightship to be Established in Its Stead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Old Fire Island Light, a familiar mark for ocean steamers and ships approaching New-York, is to be abandoned. The Treasury Department recently installed an expensive plant at this place, with an idea of giving the light a greater power, and correspondingly increasing its value to mariners, who complained that the light was indistinguishable in hazy and foggy weather.

The maritime people in New-York recently petitioned Secretary Carlisle for a light vessel to be placed on a line from Fire Island Light, urging that it would serve as a surer guide to navigators than the old light. A light vessel, it was said, could be placed several miles from shore, so as to allow ships to pass on either side, and easily "make" the position, an important matter in thick weather, when the light on Fire Island could not be seen.

The Lighthouse Board has decided to place such a light vessel off Fire Island, and has selected a point six miles due south from the present lighthouse. The light vessel may be the one shortly to be built, and described and illustrated recently in these dispatches.

The Fire Island Light is equipped with a powerful lens, one of the largest in the world, which formed a feature of the lighthouse exhibit at the World's Fair. This lens will be transferred to the light station at Barnegat, N. J., making that light one of the best on the coast. Due and formal notice of these changes will be given mariners by the Treasury Department.

The Lighthouse Board has concluded to build the light on Diamond Shoal, and various projects have been discussed, principally by army engineers. There is the impression that a light may be placed on Diamond Shoal, despite the terrific storms which are associated with Cape Hatteras. An additional appropriation will be secured from Congress, and the material will be bought under contract. The engineering work and the construction will be done under a Government officer, and in accordance with plans made by the Lighthouse Board.

TWO DIE IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

First Double Execution at Clinton Prison Under the New Law.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The first double execution under the law which provides that murderers shall meet death by electricity was successfully carried out at Clinton Prison to-day, when George H. Smith and Charles H. Davis, both of Albany County, met death in the electric chair. The first to face death was Smith, at 11:39 A. M. He was pronounced dead at 11:44 A. M. Davis was conducted to the chamber of death at 11:56, and at 11:57 a current passed through his body resulting in instantaneous death. He was officially pronounced dead at 12:01 P. M. The entire time consumed from the time Smith entered the chamber was twenty-two minutes. The body of Smith was taken to his home for interment. Davis had no relatives in this country, and he was buried in the plot set aside at the prison for murderers.

Davis was convicted of the murder last May of May Shannon, aged six years, of Cohoes.

Smith killed Philip Ritchmeyer, an old man, on the outskirts of Albany. The motive was robbery.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT

Cases in Which the Executive Declined to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President to-day granted a pardon to S. M. Duggins, convicted in Utah of violation of the Edmunds law and sentenced to nine months in the Utah Penitentiary.

A pardon was also granted to restore citizenship in the case of Charles S. Hartwig, convicted in the Southern District of Illinois of robbing the United States mails.

In the case of J. H. Henderson, convicted in the District of Columbia of forgery and false pretences, the sentence of three years in the Albany Penitentiary was commuted to eighteen months' actual imprisonment.

In the cases of P. J. Bannon, convicted in Oregon of conspiring to land Chinese and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Edward J. Reiley, convicted in Indian Territory of larceny and sentenced to twelve months in jail, pardons are denied.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

IN THE STATE CAMPAIGN—Encouragement for New-York Democrats.

TELLER AS A CANDIDATE—The Democratic Nominee for the Court of Appeals.

THE BOSS AND THE COURTS—Judicial honors matters of trade, barter, and spite.

LONDON AND THE QUEEN—George III.'s granddaughter in a phase of semi-idiocy.

STATE ELECTIONS, NOV. 5—A dozen States to elect their general officers.

PROSPECTS IN NEW-JERSEY—Republicans and Democrats both confident of victory.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE LAWS—What candidates for State offices say on the subject.

UTAH DEMOCRATS PROTEST—The interference of the Mormon Church in politics denounced.

WILL CUT THE MAJORITY—Democrats expect to make large gains in Massachusetts.

THE WHITE RIBBONERS—Brilliant closing of the

by precisely that use of laws restricting the sale of beer and strong drinks. If I be elected Mayor, the utmost powers of the office shall be devoted to secure the equal treatment of all persons engaged in that business, whatever their politics, and whether they favor or oppose my administration, and to punish as an offense vastly greater than Sunday selling the crime of extorting money from dealers for special protection.

The scandal of the past, which, if Willoughby Street return to power, will surely sooner or later return with it, shall not prevail under any administration of mine. No doubt there are special dangers connected with the liquor traffic, but all the more on that account, and for the sake of public order and honesty, should I take care that citizens engaged in that business should be treated as if they were men, entitled to the same political freedom as other men, and to be dealt with in all respects as the law deals with citizens engaged in other business involving special dangers.

Law Does Not Make Morality.

I profoundly believe in Sunday. I regard it as a great bulwark not only of religious faith, but of our civilization itself. But beside my own belief about Sunday, I hold, and hold strongly, other views, religious, moral, and economic, which, in my own opinion, would, if adopted by the masses of men, result in enormous increase of their welfare, and I shall, by proper means, seek to extend their influence. But I am, and always have been, hostile to the propagation of these opinions by law or the exercise of official power.

Morality and religion come from the inner man, not from legal regulations. Nor am I willing for a moment to approve the policy of letting any majority enforce by law their ideas, however much I should approve their moral enforcement, except for purposes of equal protection, of public order and decency, and of reasonable public deference to matters of general public observance.

So far as Sunday observance is concerned, the law may, in my opinion, with entire propriety differ in different communities, according to the religious observances, national habits, and other peculiarities of the population. Brooklyn is so cosmopolitan a community that I think it worthy of consideration whether the plan of local option now approved by Democrats and Republicans alike (for the Republicans have, with an extraordinary approach to unanimity, repudiated their own platform) may not be extended to a division of the city into great districts homogeneous in themselves. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard's letter was highly commended not only by the members of the Reform Democratic Organization, but also by Republicans and regular Democrats.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

TUBERCULOSIS BEING ERADICATED IN NEW-YORK.

Jamaica's Proposed Sewers Opposed by Brooklyn Officials, as They Would Pollute the City's Water Supply.

The State Board of Health met in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon, there being present President Daniel Lewis, Dr. B. T. Smelzer, Secretary; Dr. F. W. Smith of Syracuse, Dr. S. C. Jones of Rochester, Dr. M. M. Adams of Watertown, Owen Cassidy of Havana; State Engineer C. W. Adams, Health Officer Doty, and Dr. Fowler, Health Commissioner of this city.

The Committee on Tuberculosis reported that during September 168 head of cattle had been examined, of which 55 were killed, and awards amounting to $1,369.50 were made. The committee stated that a systematic inspection of milch cows would lead not only to a saving of money, but would also decrease infant mortality. The Secretary's report showed that there had been 1,000 less deaths during September than during August.

A communication was received from the Citizens' Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn complaining of the stenches from the factories on Newtown Creek. Dr. Emery, Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, said that an Inspector had been at the factories on certain days complained of, and had reported that the stenches could not have reached the Eastern District those days, as the wind was blowing the other way.

"Have all the factories ceased operations?" inquired the President.

"Not to the extent desired," was the reply. "There are still three factories there, but I think we can persuade them to go."

Health Commissioner Fowler wanted a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and it was laid over for further consideration.

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn and a number of property owners in Jamaica, L. I., appeared before the board to oppose the proposed plan for constructing sewers for that village.

Commissioner Emery said the sewers, which it is designed shall empty into creeks leading to Baiseley's pond, and thence to Jamaica Bay, would destroy a source of Brooklyn's water supply, which furnished 16,000,000 gallons per day. William S. Coggswell of the Brooklyn Department of City Works also opposed the sewers, and a number of property owners did the same on the ground that it would injure their holdings. The matter was referred to the Committee on Drainage, they to make an examination and report at a meeting of the board, to be held in Jamaica at an early day.

APPEAL FROM CITY BUTCHERS.

Want to be Allowed to Hang Meat Before Their Stores.

The Health Board met yesterday and notified the owners of several tenements to repair their properties or have them vacated.

Several poultry dealers and butchers appeared before the board and protested against the enforcement of the law against hanging meat in front of their shops. They said the enforcement of the law would injure the dealers who used this method both for convenience and as an advertisement.

President Wilson said he wished to consult Mr. Roosevelt before coming to a decision in the matter, as the question was one in which the incumbrance of the streets, as well as the public health, was involved.

The board called for explanations as to why the registers at lodging houses at 302, 270, and 212 Bowery were not kept up, according to instructions from the Health Board.

The reasons assigned were not considered sufficient, and the matter will be taken up again at the next meeting of the board.

The permit under which a lodging house was conducted at 223 Park Row was revoked.

CHINESE FIREMEN MUTINY

They Are Arrested for Violating the Exclusion Act by Going Ashore.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29.—At Wilmington to-day ten Chinese firemen on the British steamship Gloucester City, which is loading with cotton at this port, mutinied, refused to work, and went ashore, despite the protests of the steamer's officers. They made complaint regarding the quality of their food, and said they intended to report their treatment to the British Vice Consul.

The ship's officers followed them and requested the police authorities to arrest them, which was done, on the ground that by going ashore the Chinamen had violated the Chinese exclusion act. They were then sent to jail by the police. The United States Deputy Marshal then took them from jail and before the United States Commissioner, where they were charged with violating the exclusion act. Only one could speak English, and he showed a rock, and said they were not given their regular allowance of rice, and were given only this kind of salt (showing the rock) for seasoning. He also said they were beaten on the Gloucester City.

They were returned to jail for violating the exclusion act, but will be turned over to the ship when she is ready to sail.

Typhoid Fever in Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Fifty cases of typhoid fever are reported in this city and several deaths from the disease have occurred. A similar epidemic of this disease which occurred last Spring was attributed to the water supply, which was contaminated by sewage from other towns on Black River, where the disease had been somewhat prevalent. Of late many of the citizens have been buying spring water, but a new outbreak of the disease has occurred. This time a number of cases have been traced to milk. A dealer who had typhoid cases in his family washed his milk cans with water from a cistern situated near a closet in which the excretia from the fever patients was deposited. The dairy had been examined and no fault found, but the typhoid germs are believed to have been introduced into the milk from the rinsing of the cans. The Health Board is investigating.

The Alvena Will Sail on Time.

The Atlas Line steamship Alvena, which was in collision with the ferryboat Chicago Monday morning, is being repaired at the Erie Basin. Capt. John F. Dow, her master, said yesterday that the damage would not exceed $1,500 and that the ship would sail to-morrow, as scheduled.

CONVERTED TO SHEPARD

Brooklyn Regular Democrats Are Rallying to His Standard.

FIGURING A VICTORY FOR REFORM

Willoughby Street Strongholds Weakened in Registration, and Prospects of a Shepard Plurality Are Good.

The utmost confidence prevailed yesterday at the reform Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn. There was enthusiasm over the number of accessions from the ranks of the regulars, which is growing daily.

Henry Yonge said yesterday that the Mayoralty contest was now at a point where Mr. Shepard had an equal chance with Mr. Wurster or Mr. Grout. "The Democratic State ticket will probably win in Brooklyn by from 10,000 to 20,000 votes," he said. "The strength of both the Willoughby Street and reform organizations will be united on the State ticket.

"The reform ticket will concededly draw from 15,000 to 20,000 votes. In my judgment, we will get for Mr. Shepard far more than twice that number of votes. Our vote will include the entire independent element in both parties. Under the new law, there will be few split or scratched tickets, owing to the general fear of spoiling ballots or committing errors.

"The Willoughby Street Democracy has hitherto secured its majorities and its large strength in Western and Southern Brooklyn. In those districts this Fall the registration, as compared with the registration in 1893, has fallen off from 8 to 25 per cent. This is a distinct Democratic machine loss. The nomination of M. J. Coffey for the Senate, the treatment of the Hennessy faction in the Tenth Ward, and other local causes have disrupted the Democratic machine organization in its former strongholds. In the Eastern District, also, the nomination of P. H. McCarren for the Senate has revived antagonisms between him and the large minority of the Willoughby Street organization in that section. We thus see the old machine disintegrated, while, on the contrary, our organization presents a united, bold, and aggressive front. Edward M. Shepard arouses enthusiasm wherever he goes.

"I believe we will not poll less than 40,000 votes, and Mr. Shepard has an equal chance with Mr. Wurster or Mr. Grout."

Robert H. Roy said: "The Democratic State ticket has a very fair chance of success in Brooklyn. It should win by 12,000 to 15,000 majority here. I have found the people generally dissatisfied with the work of the Republican Legislature. The Sunday no-shaving bill, the Abell bill, and the Charities Commission bill have figured largely in the public mind.

"Under the most adverse conditions, Mr. Shepard will receive 25,000 votes, and I believe he will receive a very large plurality over the other candidates if all of the persons who want him for Mayor will vote for him. It is my belief that these people will see the wisdom of casting their votes for their first choice. If they do so, they will elect Mr. Shepard. They will not be throwing their votes away.

"We will get, I feel sure, more than 25,000 votes from the regular Democratic organization. We will, in fact, as I believe, at least divide the Democratic vote. The race is really now between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Wurster, and when Republicans realize this they will vote for Mr. Shepard and elect him."

The following list of accessions to the reform cause from the old Democratic organization was given out yesterday by Mr. Yonge:

Eighteenth Ward—Herman Naegell, 115 Metropolitan Avenue; Louis Gaw, 225 Devoe Street; John J. Sanders, 63 Bushwick Avenue; F. Herlas, 23 Cliff Street; E. E. Ruff, 12 Metropolitan Avenue; M. Brabant, 86 Metropolitan Avenue; William Miller, 210 Metropolitan Avenue, J. Schneidel, 318 Devoe Street; H. C. Fraeger, 87 Metropolitan Avenue; J. Meis, 134 Metropolitan Avenue; J. Smith, 72 Metropolitan Avenue; T. Burr, 270 Devoe Street; P. Freuthwirth, 83 Metropolitan Avenue; J. L. McCarthy, 291 Maujer Street; J. White, 291 Devoe Street; William Kiss, 10 Metropolitan Avenue; Charles Lonker, 15 Metropolitan Avenue; Charles Rupp, 15 Metropolitan Avenue; Anton Kinkel, 320 Devoe Street; C. Christian, 100 Metropolitan Avenue; J. Korner, 279 Devoe Street; James Dennis, 102 Metropolitan Avenue; Frank Trenur, 1,047 Flushing Avenue; H. Wolter, 101 Metropolitan Avenue; M. Meyer, 468 Devoe Street; John Helmis, 248 Devoe Street; T. Baldwin, 293 Maujer Street; Martin Schmidt, 330 Maujer Street; Jacob T. Knyff, 340 Maujer Street; J. J. Samsan, 70 Kings Street; F. Kehut, 115 Metropolitan Avenue; Peter Gerveihr, 105 Metropolitan Avenue; Adam Schneider, 107 Metropolitan Avenue; J. Kelly, 279 Devoe Street; Joseph C. Ebert, 270 Devoe Street.

Other Sections.—G. H. Boeber, 276 Powers Street; H. Oppmur, 263 Devoe Street; S. Rind, 235 Devoe Street; Charles Daube, 180 Ten Eyck Street; John O'Powl, 320 Powers Street; Thomas McGearf, 213 Maujer Street; C. Stoelacker, 90 Stoor Street; F. Seemank, 48 Mareter Street; Charles Hock, 13 Olive Street; Theodore Downs, 182 Willoughby Street; M. Quinn, 583 Fulton Street; J. La Coste, 577 Fulton Street; Fagman Steve, 3 Spencer Court; F. H. Mielmore, 50 Adelphi Street; T. Daley, 17 Bolivar Street; H. A. Aechternacht, 5 Jefferson Avenue; A. H. Davis, 251 Monroe Street; William A. Smith, 238 Madison Street; John M. L. Qonse, 223 Madison Street; F. C. Hoffman, 251 Monroe Street; E. W. Cooper, 215 Monroe Street; Joseph Cooke, 228 Monroe Street; F. Daley, 17 Bolivar Street; Charles Tuchy, 110 Jackson Street; Leon Beheim, 242 Leonard Street; Thomas H. Collins, 413 South Fourth Street; Richard Welsh, 97 Jackson Street; Samuel Weydorf, 67 Jackson Street; Robert Coords, 433 North Second Street; John Leonard, North Grand Street; Charles T. Pinh, 97 Ainslie Street; Fred Markl, 14 Metropolitan Avenue; William Cronk, 67 Jackson Street; James J. Denver, 12 Havemeyer Street; Charles S. Spears, 14 Marcy Avenue; R. P. Smith, 238 Madison Street.

Mr. Shepard, it is pointed out by his friends, has influence in quarters not apparent to politicians. For instance, he is very popular in Plymouth Church, in whose lecture room he has delivered an address. In Plymouth Church there are a good many people who do not believe that a conscience vote, as it is called by them, is thrown in the air. Unquestionably, Mr. Shepard has many friends in Plymouth Church.

Mr. Shepard yesterday wrote to Major Peter H. McNulty, the united Democratic Senate candidate in the Sixth District, telling him there was no doubt he was legally qualified for election as Senator, notwithstanding he is a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

Edward M. Grout made a personal tour of a number of hat factories in Brooklyn yesterday, shaking hands with the employes. He was accompanied by James Graham, President of the International Association of Hat Finishers.

Chairman Shea of the regular Democratic Campaign Committee announced yesterday that Thomas M. Russell, a manufacturer at 76 Schenck Street, and hitherto a Republican, had written stating he would vote for Mr. Grout.

Charles M. Newins of the Twenty-fifth Ward, who was a candidate for County Register in the Republican Convention that nominated G. W. Harman, yesterday came out in favor of Mr. Grout.

The Citizens' Committee, which is aiding Mr. Grout's campaign, yesterday issued the following appeal:

For Mr. Shepard we have only words of praise. We fully recognize his public service, but his avowed purpose has been and is the reorganization of the Democratic Party. And this laudable ambition has no place in a municipal contest.

We say most emphatically to those who are hesitating between Mr. Wurster and Mr. Shepard that in the present emergency a vote for Mr. Shepard is equivalent to a vote for Mr. Grout.

We ask every citizen, irrespective of party, to consult his own best interests as well as that of our fair city and vote for a continuance of a policy that has redeemed Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Each of the three organizations is preparing for the final mass meetings Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights respectively.

To Hear Prof. Bickmore To-night.

The first of a series of free lectures to be given each Wednesday night at the American Museum of Natural History will be delivered by Prof. A. S. Bickmore to-night. The subject will be Niagara and the lecture will be illustrated by superb views. This course of lectures is arranged by the Board of Education. The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to obtain a situation for a reliable, capable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family or chamberwork and to do plain sewing. 73 West 86th St., Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; would assist with other work; four years' city reference from last employer. 33 West 44th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family; or as chambermaid or waitress in private boarding house; best city references. 236 East 76th St., Malone's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; competent; willing to assist with waiting; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. 216 West 36th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, as first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her duties; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. M. K., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call Wednesday, 225 West 53d st.; care of Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist in dining room or take care of children; in private family; best city reference. 278 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting, in a small private family; good city reference. H. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th St., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—Girl for chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; in nice private family, in flat. 119 East 90th St., one flight up, east.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; best city reference. Call, present employer, 807 West 89th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; willing to assist at any other work; best city reference. M. C., 241 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl in private family; best of references. Can be seen from 10 to 4, at present employer's, 127 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family or boarding house; city reference. 304 East 25th St., Ledin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable American Protestant as chambermaid or do light housework; is also a good nurse; good personal references given. Home, 162 East 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. A. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid; will take care of grown children; best city reference. K., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Care Spelane, 343 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; or as parlormaid; seven years' best city reference. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; first-class city reference. Waitress, 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; assist with other work; good reference. Walsh, 215 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family. Call confectionery store, 143 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city references. M. R., Box 199, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. Call, between 11 and 2 o'clock, M. W., 53 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID.—By a competent young girl; first-class reference. 211 East 80th St.; ring Mrs. Mead's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city reference. Mrs. Small, 225 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be generally useful. Present employer's, 6 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 422 West 47th St., Evan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; speaks German; wages, $14. 44 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 260 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting. L. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By German; can be seen at present employer's, 128 East 35th St., Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; North German; best reference. Mrs. Ocker, 158 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; best city references. Present employer's, 86 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; Swedish; best references. 138 East 43d St., top floor.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French American as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with any other work; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; references. 113 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Morressey.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting. Simms, 102 West 103d St., fourth floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; best city and country reference. 471 2d Av., two bells.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good family cook and first-class laundress in a private family; city references. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; would go out by the day on reasonable terms; city reference. Manning, 421 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands all kinds family cooking; good and satisfactory; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in English, French, and American cooking; good caterer; just disengaged; personal reference. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; best city reference. 802 8th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.; ring three times.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; good bread and cake maker; best reference. G. L., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; excellent baker; good reference; wages, $20. 406 West 33d St., ring Cosgriff's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class young Swedish girl in a private family; city references. Augusta, care Mr. Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a competent young person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; good reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; by the day, week, or month; last employer can be seen. 241 West 40th St., Ryan's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook and laundress; best city references from last place. 903 8th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 111 West 43d St.

COOK.—By good family cook; good bread and pastry baker; city reference. M. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; best references; city or country. 416 West 57th St., west side; ring fifth bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; no objection to do plain washing; in private family. 175 East 74th St., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family, who thoroughly understands her business; first-class reference. 45 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best references. M. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in a private family; no washing; good city reference. 334 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a competent person; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 326 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a reliable cook in private family; has best of city references from last place. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; bread and biscuit; personal reference. 223 East 73d St.; ring Mrs. Ganon's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands cooking thoroughly; private family; excellent references. 821 Westchester Av.; Johnson bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference. K. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swiss woman; first-class cook; in private house; good references; wages $35. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; understands all its branches; best reference. 216 West 36th St., Cummings's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good family cook; makes good bread, pastry; city reference. 303 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with five years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 27 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook in private family; excellent city reference; seen for two days. E. M., 153 East 89th St., third bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; understands all branches; personal city reference. V., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook and do washing and ironing; best reference. Call, 119 West 56th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; responsible person; four years' reference. Present employer, 22 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; English; has lived in very prominent city families; first-class English and city references. H. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK, &c.—By neat North German to do cooking or general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent; best references. 226 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; wages, $25; very best references. 129 East 17th St., basement.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; best city reference. Call 414 West 46th St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; first-class references. 126 East 27th St., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; in private family; understands all branches of cooking; can do marketing and take full charge of kitchen; first-class baker; best references; no cards. 300 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell west.

COOK.—By competent cook and baker; understands care of milk and butter; city and country; references. Call 219 East 44th St., first flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Call, two days, 101 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; excellent cook, baker; private family; understands her business; coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. A., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city reference. C. T., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Good plain cook by a young girl; willing to assist with coarse washing; written and personal references. A. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; lived with some of the best families in New-York. Can be seen at present employer's, 671 5th Av.

COOK.—Competent; Protestant; wants permanent place; good bread and pastry baker; two and a half years' city references; wages $25. C. T., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young German woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking in every branch; first-class city reference. R. B., 914 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a trustworthy, honest American woman; assist with washing; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 345 West 35th St.

COOK.—By Swede; first-class; by day; dinners, luncheon parties; also plain cooking; in private family; no cards. M. J., 360 East 72d St., Room 21.

COOK.—By young Swiss woman as first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly in all branches; best of reference; country or city. F. P. K., 222 West 35th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman of respectable appearance as good cook in a small private family; good city reference. L. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would like to get a place for her first-class German laundress two days in a week. M. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 111 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly understands the making of ladies' and misses' clothes; also making over; position in a family; city or country. Mary E. Johnston, 224 East 82d St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker in private family; understands cutting and fitting. Call at 17 West 31st St., for three days, or send card. M. C., basement.

DRESSMAKER.—By an accomplished, artistic dressmaker, to go out; terms, $3 per day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make costumes from $10 to $15; best of references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, to go out by day or take home. 344 East 65th St.; Reynolds bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German finishing governess, (graduated;) eight years in Paris; eight years in Newport; higher branches in German and French, besides music and painting. E. B., 30 West 26th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Present employer wishes to find position with a lady going abroad for an educated North German young lady, whom she can recommend as refined, trustworthy, obliging; quick seamstress; patient nursery governess, and pleasant companion. Call, after 2 o'clock, at 334 Lexington Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess in the afternoon; highest references. Instruction, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Normal College graduate; English branch; public school course; references. Moderate, 1513 3d Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent lady as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; can give best of reference. Call, not later than 11 o'clock, Mrs. Mary R. Phillips, Smith & McNeil's Hotel, Washington St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as housekeeper. Mrs. Berg, 228 East 26th St., ground floor, back.

Housewokers.

HOUSEMAID.—By young girl as housemaid; thoroughly understands her duties; willing to assist in the dining room; first-class reference. 1,206 2d Av.; ring McEnery's bell.

HOUSEMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class housemaid; best of city reference. D. C., 990 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By North of Ireland young woman for general work in private family; city or country; good reference. G. E., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do housework; good cook; in private family; good city reference. M. G., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl; lately landed; do general housework; willing and obliging. 308 Amsterdam Av.; Moonan's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework in small private family; or chamberwork or assist with waiting; city reference. 344 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework in small private family; good city reference. 146 West 42d St.; ring Cleveland's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do work of a small family; can give personal references. B. C., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework, or as kitchenmaid in private family. 525 Hudson St., millinery store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework. Can be seen at last employer's, 147 West 64th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Scotch Protestant girl; in first-class family; or as plain cook in small family; best references. 102 East 52d St.; ring Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend an English Protestant as kitchenmaid; can be seen at Mrs. Paul Dana's, 1A 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman, knowing something of dressmaking and the care of hair; is a good packer, would like position as lady's maid or mother's help; best city reference. Call 348 East 89th St., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By German;; experienced in her duties; charge lady's wardrobe; sewing, packing, hairdressing; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWN CHILD.—By German girl; speaks English; very good seamstress; best city references. M. Petit, 302 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID, INVALID'S NURSE, HOUSEkeeper, or any position of trust, by a reliable Scotch person; eight years' city reference. D., 255 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Present employer's, 1 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Maria, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—English; first-class dressmaker; good sailor. J. R., 416 East 26th St.

MAID.—As maid, or to take care of child; teaching first principles of French; by a Swiss French girl; prefers a good home to high wages; no cards. Call at present employer's, 68 Greene Av., Brooklyn. A. G.

MAID.—By a trustworthy, educated, French Swiss Protestant; have long experience as lady's or children's attendant; three languages; good seamstress; city references. S. A., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated German Protestant in an American family; fine seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; personal reference. K. S., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French maid; prefers a family going to Europe; best city references. M. D., 304 West 36th St., second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. K. R., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By middle-aged woman, as maid or attendant to invalid lady; excellent seamstress; five years' references. O. K., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid; speaks German and little English; to young ladies; good city reference. C. K., 137 West 35th St.

MAID TO LADY or NURSE TO YOUNG CHILdren.—By young Englishwoman; good needlewoman. M. S., 518 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; willing to assist with chamberwork. Two days, Landers, 500 West 34th St.

MAID.—By competent maid and seamstress; excellent packer; willing to travel; best city references. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can be seen at present employer's, 95 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday and Thursday; best reference.

MAID.—By competent maid and seamstress; understands all her duties; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 26 East 40th St.

MAID.—By competent maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and LAUNdress.—By two girls; one as first-class laundress; best city references; can be seen; the other as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. Call, Wednesday, 425 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as thorough laundress; first-class personal references; no other work; wages from $22 to $25. 689 6th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 140 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. J. C., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; no cards. 209 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in a private family; best reference. 138 East 43d St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing, obliging; best reference. 834 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; to do ladies' or family washing home, or by day. Rowan, 1443 2d Av., 3d floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; wages, $25; best city reference. M. G., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference from present employer. 50 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a first-class laundress. 34 West 48th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress; only laundry work; private family; city references. D., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 240 East 24th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By an American girl as laundress or assist with chamberwork the last of the week. J. L., Box 100 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; wishes situation; best reference. Call two days, 756 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress; six years' best city reference. 844 7th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman; competent; thoroughly understands bringing up baby on bottle and sterilizing milk; reference. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman; best city reference from last place; no objection to short distance in country. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge; best reference. 331 Madison Av., 11 to 2.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse and assist with chamberwork; do plain sewing; has excellent reference. 148 West 33d St., second floor.

NURSE.—Long experience; to take care of baby from birth; understands all kinds of infants' foods; city and best medical reference. Call, Tuesday, at 802 East 52d St., top bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant or small children; personal reference. E. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to a child not under one year old; good home desired; best of reference as to capability. 407 4th Av., top bell.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge and raise on bottle. A. M. D., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined, competent North German nurse, or maid to young ladies in first-class American family; teaches German; best references. Box 396 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman; to care for children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; good references. L. H., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; would prefer baby and to do plain sewing; speaks no English; references. C. H., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, to take care of grown children; do light housework or plain sewing. 129 East 17th St., basement.

NURSE.—First-class in every particular; infant or young children; understands all foods and milks; seamstress; six years' personal reference. Leo. Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By young North of Ireland girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork; best city references. 554 West 42d St.; ring Burke's bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a well-educated North German girl, over thirty, to growing children; first-class references. Box 251 Times's Branch, 1,338 3d Av.

NURSE.—Competent infant's nurse; can take full charge; best personal city references. 606 Park Av., near 64th

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Generally Lower and Light Speculation.

TRADING CHIEFLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Easy—Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Barely Steady.

The grain market was rather unsettled, but the transactions were limited, as the business was mostly for local speculators, and prices were influenced by the changes at the West, while the close showed a decline. Provisions were dull and easier, on free supplies. Cotton was fairly active and higher, with Liverpool and the South. Coffee was irregular and quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	70¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½@	37¼
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.85 @	..
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@	11
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	11.05 @	11.75
Lead	3.30 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened dull at ⅛c advance, and gained ⅛@¼c on reports of drought in the West and lighter shipments from European ports, became weak through easier late cables and free unloading by local longs, with the close weak at ⅛@⅜c decline and an increased trade....Spot was easier, and less active; sales, 76,000 bushels, including 12,000 bushels delivered on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels on board, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 Northern on private terms....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at ⅜@⅞c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3@ 3¼c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at 1¼c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 2½c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 59,400 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 62,937 bushels; receipts, 98,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 181,533 bushels; in the interior, 1,372,009 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active, and lost ⅛@¼c with wheat and on free offerings for local account, with an easy close....Spot was in moderate demand at easier prices; sales, 48,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 at 39⅜@39¾c, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 37¼c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 88½c, delivered....Receipts, 229,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 334,204 bushels; in the interior, 266,705 bushels....Clearances hence, 276,194 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 215,236 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special features, with the close weak at ⅛c decline and influenced by corn....Spot were a trifle easier, and in moderate demand....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 24@25¼c; track mixed, 24@25¼c; track white, 24@29c for 70,000 bushels....Receipts, 176,400 bushels; exports, 2,286 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	....	@..	69⅝
December	4,870,000	67 5-16 @68	67⅝
January	60,000	68⅜ @68⅞	68⅜
February	40,000	70⅜ @..	..
March	125,000	70¼ @70⅝	70¼
May	1,430,000	69 15-16@70⅝	70
Total	6,525,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	105,000	37⅛@37⅜	37⅛
November	120,000	36⅝@36¾	36⅝
December	100,000	35¼@35¾	35¼
May	210,000	35⅜@35¼	35⅜
Total	535,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	....	@..	23½
November	15,000	23⅜@23½	23⅜
December	5,000	23⅜@..	23⅜
May	10,000	25⅜@25½	25⅜
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—There was a very steady market and the inquiry more urgent, with prices unchanged. Sales, 18,300 bbls, including of City Mills 3,000 bbls patents, 8,050 bbls clears, and 200 bbls fine at quotations, 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.45@$3.55, 300 bbls clears at $3.35, 600 bbls No. 1 at $3.15, 900 bbls patents at $3.85@$3.90, 150 bbls No. 2, in sacks, at $2.70, 150 bbls Spring clear at $3.20, and 1,500 bbls patents at $3.80....Arrivals, 16,530 bbls and 38,924 sacks; exports, 9,932 bbls and 12,791 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,723 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.40
Supers	2.50@2.65
No. 2	2.75@ 2.85
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.50@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	2.45@ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Market dull and prices steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.55@$1.60 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at the close at 42½c asked for State, delivered. Sales, 20,000 bushels at 43c.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Moderately active at firm prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.40; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@ $2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75@77c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Less active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 87½@90c; rye feed, 80c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is only a jobbing business, and of a meagre order. Nominal prices for job lots; clover, fair grades, quoted at $6@ $6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@ $4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The mills still complain of seed supplies being released by the planters in very reserved way, and that they are not able to approach the average production of oil, while many of them fear that if they expect in the near future to run full time they will be compelled to meet prices for the seed not justified by any immediate or future outlet for the oil, or its price. The mills, therefore, offer new oil slowly, especially refined, for which they ask 28c for prime, while not finding bids, except in instances, above 27½c, and later deliveries are offered less. A number of small lots of new crudes arrive, some not distinctly choice, that range to under the more desirable grade. There is no increase of demand from exporters, and the general buying interest is very dull, while the mills are compelled to hold firm and above a trading basis by reason of the cost of seed. Sales of 200 bbls new crude at 24c; 210 bbls do at 23c, and 300 bbls prime old yellow, to arrive, at 27½c. Off-yellow quoted at 26½@ 27¼c; white at 32c. LINSEED was in fair jobbing demand: American at 44c; boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was taken up moderately, with pure bleached yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was slow and weak in price, 52c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was firmly held; sales of 20 tons Cochin at 5¾c and 20 tons Ceylon at 5l¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Oil opened and highest, 130; lowest and closed, 129½. Standard Oil Company's price, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The much larger supplies of hogs at the West and estimates of full receipts for to-day led to a further decline in the prices of the products by 5@10c for pork, 10@7½c for lard, and 5c for bacon. There was no increase of speculative demand, and only moderate export interest. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 41,000 head.

LARD—The West was weak and 5@7½ points lower, closing steady but quiet, with October at 5.42½@5.50c., closing at 5.45c; December at 5.47½c bid to 5.50c, closing at 5.47½c bid; January at 5.57½@5.62½c, closing at 5.60@5.62½c; May at 5.77½@5.82½c, closing at 5.77½@5.80c. Here there was a decline to 5.82½c for cash, closing at 5.85c; sales of 250 tcs at 5.82½c, and 164 tcs in second-hand packages at 5.85c. City steam was fairly active; from the refiners 5.50c was bid and 5.60c asked; sales of 400 tcs, for export, on private terms. Options—October closed at 5.82½c nominal. Refined was taken up in a limited way; Continent quoted at 6.40c and South American at 6.75c; compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Was down at the West 5@10c and closed easy on liberal supplies of hogs, where October closed at 7.95 nominal, November at $7.95@$7.97½, closing at $7.95 nominal; December at $7.97½@$8.05 bid, closing at $8 nominal; January at $8.95@ $9.02½, closing at $8.95; May at $9.27½@ $9.32½, closing at $9.27½. Here there was a limited export business, with sales of 250 bbls. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@ $12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—The short ribs trading at the West was slack and at weak prices, selling down about 5 points, with October at 5.45c nominal; November at 5.32½c bid to 5.37½c, closing at 4.35c; January at 4.50@4.52½c, closing at 4 52½c asked; May at 4.70c bid to 4.75c, closing at 4.72½@4.75c.

CUTMEATS—There was a small showing of business, while the supplies were not large and prices generally steady. It was said that the accumulations of bellies had been worked down latterly to small amounts in frequent small takings. Sales of 10 boxes of clear bellies at 6c, and a few pickled shoulders at 6¼c; city-picked shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c; 10-lb average, 6⅝c; pickled hams at 8¾@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7⅜c for 14 lb, 7¼c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—There was moderate export trading and a generally steady line of prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra, India mess, in tierces, $10@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were unsettled, favoring buyers, while demands were slack. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were offered at ⅛c decline. Receipts at the West, 75,408 head; same time last year, 58,863 head. Receipts at seaboard cities, 39,000 head; active; 5@10c lower; $3.20@ $3.75; left over, 12,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,627 head; steady; 5c lower; $3.25@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,781 head; lower; $3.30@$3.65. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady to 5c lower; $3.25@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; barely steady; $3.45@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,500 head; slow; $3.50@$3.75. Pittsburg—Slow; $3.60@$4. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.65@$3.85. Quotations here were 4⅛c for mixed, 5c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, and 5¾@5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—While the soap buyers have put their bids to 4¼c for city, yet the melters are against selling under 4 3-16c, and, indeed, ask, for the most part, 4¼c. Demands are slack and possibly little influenced by the announcement that the charge for hogsheads will be reduced Nov. 1 to $1.50 from $2, although without much doubt most of the local consumers are carrying fair accumulations of tallow. Of country-made, sales of 45,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼@4½c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the pressers here would not sell under 6c, while a little demand comes from the local lard refiners at 5¾c. Supplies could be laid down here from Chicago at about 6c, since that market sold 250,000 pounds to its own consumers at 5¾c, or a decline of ¼c, while Kansas City placed 100,000 pounds to St. Louis at 5¾c delivered, or equal to about 5⅝c at its home points. For lard stearine there was a slow and nominal market at 6½c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened firm at 10@35 points advance, following the gain abroad, but closed barely steady, with October 10 points down, and other months 10@20 points up, and only a moderate trade. Havre was steady, and unchanged to ¼f higher, and Hamburg steady at partly ¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was steady, but dull, at 15⅝c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Sales: 500 bags reported at 15⅝c for No. 7, and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11:00 A. M.—January, 500 bags at $14.80; February, 500 bags at $14.65; March, 500 bags at $14.55; April, 1,000 bags at $14.35; May, 750 bags, at $14.20; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 250 bags at $15.40, 250 bags at $15.10; November, 250 bags at $15.10, 250 bags at $15.15, 250 bags at $15.10; December, 250 bags at $14.90, 3,500 bags at $14.95; March, 250 bags at $14.55, 250 bags at $14.60, 250 bags at $14.55; May, 250 bags at $14.20, 500 bags at $14.10; total, 6,250 bags.

Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for January; total for day, 10,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.80	11.65@11.70
February	14.55@14.65	11.35@11.40
March	14.45@14.55	11.25@11.30
April	14.20@14.35	11.10@11.20
May	14.00@14.10	11.00@11.10
June	13.80@13.90	...@ ...
July	13.65@13.75	...@ ...
August	13.45@13.55	...@ ...
September	13.00@13.25	...@ ...
October	15.00@15.10	...@ ...
November	15.00@15.10	12.95@13.00
December	14.90@14.95	12.20@12.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	285,640
Arrivals, steamer Ludgate Hill, (Rio, via Europe)	500
Total	286,140
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,977
Total stock in New-York to-day	275,169
Total stock in Baltimore	26,481
Deliveries yesterday	1,583—24,948
Total stock in New-Orleans	46,009
Deliveries yesterday	921—45,088
Total stock in United States	345,205
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 28	124,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 28	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 28	62,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 19	13,000
	203,000
Total	548,205
Same time 1894	491,228

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15⅝

Difference between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7		No. 5...1.35 above No. 7	
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7		No. 6...1.00 above No. 7	
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7		No. 8...1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7		No. 9...1.60 below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7		No. 6...1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7		No. 8...1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7		No. 9...1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7		No. 10...2.37½ below No. 7	
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies	28 @31½	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @19½
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucaramga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, f'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Do, white	18½@19½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and higher with Liverpool and the South, while port receipts were moderate, and local shorts covered freely. The trading was without the excitement noticed during the past month, and confined mainly to local houses, as outsiders have been upset by the recent sharp fluctuations, and prefer to await future developments regarding the crop. The close was steady at 12@14 points advance....Spot was quiet at 3-16c advance. Sales, 268 bales to spinners.

Middling gulf	9¼
Middling uplands	8¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	⅛c. on
Middling fair	⅛c. on
Strict good middling	⅛c. on
Good middling	5-16c. on
Strict low middling	3-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c. off
Good ordinary	1¼c. off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c. off
Middling stained	7-16c. off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c. off
Low middling stained	1⅝c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	*8.65@8.68	8.73	8.65	1,100
November	8.64@8.66	8.69	8.64	1,500
December	8.70@8.71	8.78	8.67	9,900
January	8.77@8.78	8.85	8.74	140,900
February	8.82@8.83	8.89	8.79	5,900
March	8.87@8.88	8.95	8.85	128,600
April	8.92@8.94	9.00	8.92	4,900
May	8.98@8.99	9.06	8.95	14,200
June	9.03@9.04	9.04	9.02	2,100
July	9.08@9.10	...	...	...
Total				309,100

*Nominal.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	9545	17461	6894	....	....	....
New-Orleans	21246	10319	10558	....	....	....
Mobile	2197	2024	2099	....	....	....
Savannah	6294	7880	8041	....	....	....
Charleston	1706	1700	800	....	....	....
Wilmington	799	883	1582	....	....	....
Norfolk	3087	4020	1702	....	....	....
New-York	....	3168	590	....	....	....
Boston	2301	1067	320	....	....	....
Philadelphia	183	324	472	....	....	....
West Point	915	2554	2334	....	....	....
Total	47327	60397	42030	....	....	....
This day last week	44111	64073	56868	50522	38650	36488
This day last year	53899	91922	73726	81691	50391	59442

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—New stock is expected soon, and buyers are holding off, with the market generally firm.

N. Orleans, cent'f'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@28
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Business was rather slow, but values kept up to previous standard.

Domestic—		Japan	
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4½@4¾	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—The raw market was quiet and hardly as firm. Sales, 3,500 tons centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 15-32c....Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3⅛ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 13-16@ 3¾

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale buyers agents of the refiners handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅝
Granulated	4⅝
Fine granulated	4¾
Coarse granulated	4¾
Extra fine granulated	4¾
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞
Cubes	4⅞
XXXX powdered	5⅛
Mold A	4⅞
Diamond A	4⅝
Confectioners' A	4⅝
(1) Columbia A	4⅝
(2) Windsor A	4⅝
(3) Ridgewood	4⅝
(4) Phoenix A	4 5-16
(5) Empire A	4 3-16
No. 6	4⅛
No. 7	4 1-16
No. 8	4
No. 9	3 15-16
No. 10	3⅞
No. 11	3 13-16
No. 12	3⅝
No. 13	3 11-16
No. 14	3½

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 5,667 bbls; peas, 5,087 bbls. Exports: Beans, 560 bbls; peas, 1,549 bbls. Imports, 100 bags beans from Naples. Arrivals of domestic stock have been so much larger of late that the trade is getting pretty well supplied, and the quietness in white varieties is causing a little easier feeling. Best marks of hand-picked marrow are still held at $1.70, and finest pea at $1.50, but those figures have been shaded 2½c in instances, and more can be bought in round lots at the reduction. Medium hold up fairly, but several cars of Canadian have come in within a day or two, and it would not take much to turn values downward. Only a few white kidney or turtle soup here at the moment, and there is sufficient call to fully sustain values. No further change has occurred in red kidney, but demand is very slack and feeling weak. Yellow eye dull and declining. California lima quiet and favoring buyers. Foreign beans neglected. Green peas quite plenty and weaker. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.67½@1.70; do, pea, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.45; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.65; do, lima, California, $2.25; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 87½@90c; do, bags, 82½@85c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—Fresh creamery is in free supply, but about steady, with the lower grades having the most call. June creamery in more moderate demand, and held with confidence.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, firsts	20 @21
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	17 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, Western, June, extras	21 @..
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	15 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21 @21½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	20 @20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15 @18
State dairy, firkins, thirds	12 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western dairy, firsts	13 @15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½@14
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	14 @..
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11 @11½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9 @10

CHEESE—Demand quite moderate, and largely from jobbers. Country advices are firm, and prices here are well supported.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, choice	9¾@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8½@ 9½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	7 @ 8¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	11 @..
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	11 @..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9½@10¾
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7½@ 9
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6¼
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6¼
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4¾
State, full skims	2½@ 3

HIDES—A dull market, with tanners holding off, and receivers not urging goods.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20	@23
Montevideo, selected	20½	@22
Cordova, selected	21	@24
California, selected	22	@25
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20	@25
Orinoco, selected	21	@23
Bogota, selected	21	@24
Central America, selected	20	@22
Payta, selected	23	@25
Port au Prince, selected	17	@18
Puerto Cabello, selected	21	@23
Laguna, selected	17	@20
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16	@19
Tampico, selected	20	@21
Tabasco, selected	20	@21
Truxillo, selected	16	@17
Vera Cruz, selected	13	@19
Zanzibar, selected	10	@12
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15	@17
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres, selected	10	@13
Cordova kips, selected	10	@13
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10	@13
Sierra Leone, as they run	9	@10
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30	@33
Maranham, as they run	25	@28
Payta, as they run	28	@32
Pernambuco, as they run	20	@24
Progreso, as they run	23	@25
Savanilla, as they run	26	@30
Matamoras, selected	28	@33
Texas, selected	24	@30
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35	@50
New-Orleans City, selected	40	@..
Texas, ox and cow, selected	50	@60

EGGS—A limited demand throughout, but the tone is steady on moderate receipts.

State, country marks, per dozen	21	@	22
Pennsylvania, country marks	21	@	22
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@		20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	18	@	19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16	@	17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00	@	$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30	@	4.25
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00	@	3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00	@	3.75
Western, culls, ungraded	2.00	@	3.50
Limed, Western, good to prime	16	@	16½

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples moving freely on export account, but local trade is quiet; offerings are, however, not sufficient to weaken values on fine grades. Pears steady. Quinces scarce. Peaches dull. Fancy table grapes steady, but under grades rather slow. Wine grapes in trays are, however, scarce and firm. Cranberries firm for top qualities. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, snow, $2.50@$3.75; do, King, $2@$2.50; do, spy and Hubbardston, $1.50@$2; do, Baldwin and greening, $1.25@ $2; do, Fall varieties, $1.75@$2.25. Pears, Seckel, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Beurre Bosc, $3 @$4.50; do, Beurre Clairgeau, $2@$4; do, Lawrence, $2@$2.50; do, Keiffer, $1.50@$2.25; do, common kinds, $1@$1.50; do, Boston boxes, as to kind and quality, $1@$3. Quinces, per bbl, $3@$6. Peaches, Maryland, per carrier, $1@$1.50; do, per crate, 50c@$1. Grapes, State, Concords, per large basket, 17@19c; do, small basket, 10@12c; do, Catawba, 10@11c; do, up-river Concord, per gift crate, 60@85c; do, bulk stock, in trays, per lb, 1½@2c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy varieties, per bbl, $7@$8.25; do, early black, $6.50@$7.25; do, ordinary late sorts, $6@$7. DRIED—Receipts for week, 56,017 pks; exports, 15,029 pks. There has been a better demand for evaporated apples, and the market is ruling a little firmer on all grades; prime fruit is salable at 5¼@5½c, and jobbing sales of choice are at 6c. Would be difficult to buy fancy below 6¼c. Sun-dried apples of prime to choice quality are nearly and have a moderate demand; lower grades still neglected. Chops firm, with 1¾c freely bid. Cores and skins quiet, but not plenty. Very little interest in peeled peaches. Stock of raspberries light in the local market, but considerable lots are back. Cherries steady. Huckleberries and blackberries slow and weak. California fruits moving out fairly, but the supply is heavy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼c; do, choice, 5¾@6c; do, prime, 5¼@5½c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 2@4c; do, Southern, quarters, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@ 3¾c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6¼c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17½c; do, sun-dried, 16@16½c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Huckleberries, 6@6¾c. Blackberries, 3@ 3½c. Apricots, 9@12c. Peaches, California, peeled, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The feeling was stronger yesterday, but a good deal of stock came in to-day, and sellers were forced to modify their views. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9@8½c; chickens, 7@7½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—A quiet trade, but prices show little change; choice chickens are perhaps a shade firmer, but for under grades and for ordinary qualities of turkeys and fowls there is a weak market, and pressure to sell. Philadelphia chickens dull. Spring ducks a shade easier. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10c; do, young, 7@9c; fowls, 7@ 8c; old cocks, 4½@5½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10c@15c; do, Western, dry picked, 9@9½c; do, scalded, 8@9c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 14@15c; do, Long Island, 14@ 16c; do, Western, fancy, 12@13c; do, common to good, 8@11c; Eastern geese, 14@ 16c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

GAME—Market quiet for all kinds, but prices steady, as stated on the best qualities. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 50 @85c; grouse, $1@$1.12; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.50; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2.25; small snipe, 30@35c; wild ducks, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, red head, $1@$1.50; do, Mallard, 60@80c; do, teal, 30@50c; rabbits, 25@40c; venison, fresh, per lb, 18@24c; frozen, 18@22c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet, but prices fairly steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 75@85c; clover, mixed, 70@75c; clover,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bear Tactics Finally Induce Liberal Liquidation.

READING, SUGAR, AND TOBACCO BREAK

The Movement Extends to the General List, but the Decline There Less Pronounced—Exchange Firm and Cotton Higher.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Persistent attacks on values by bear operators have eventually had their intended effect, and it was seen to-day in very general liquidation by tired holders. The liquidation was most pronounced in Reading, but it was apparent in almost the entire list. The movement in Reading was hardly a surprise, for the stock has ruled at figures not justified by the financial condition of the company. A rumor that certain inside interests are selling out that the reorganization may be made by new men, although not confirmed, is not beyond belief. The reorganization plan is still held in abeyance, but it is well understood that it provides for heavy assessments for the stock and junior bonds. The stock closed at its lowest price of the day, 14⅞, a net loss of 3¼ points. Jersey Central, on small sales, lost 2 points, and Delaware and Hudson a small fraction. Lackawanna was not dealt in. Liquidation in Sugar and Tobacco was pronounced, and there was also a liberal amount of it in Chicago Gas. It is generally accepted as true that the insiders on Sugar are not averse to seeing the stock well below par by the beginning of December for its moral effect on Congress. Furthermore, it is not forgotten that the insiders sold out their speculative holdings during the high prices of the Summer, and it is surmised that they will not become purchasers again until the price is more attractive than at present. The excuse given for the liquidation in Tobacco is the serious character of the opposition to the company which has developed in recent months. When this opposition was first known, in August last, insiders began to liquidate their holdings, and the price broke from about 110 to 92. A subsequent rally carried the stock to about par, but since then it has gradually sagged back, until to-day it sold at 89. The recent weakness is attributed to the liquidation of the accounts of the smaller holders—people who believed the tale of insiders last Summer, who explained that the then weakness was due solely to bear attacks. Chicago Gas has had fairly good support through the recent weak period, and even to-day, when it declined to 66¼, there was fair buying. It closed at 67, a net loss of 1⅛ points. The sensational decline of the day was in Erie Telephone, which on sales of 1,400 shares broke from 67 to 50, and rallied to 57, a net decline of 10 points. The movement was said to be a raid by a bear trader in the temporary absence of the specialist who usually cares for the stock. Other industrials were heavy and closed at material declines.

The railway list suffered, but to a less extent than the industrials. The Grangers, notwithstanding excellent reports of earnings, were all lower, the decline extending to a point in Northwestern, ⅞ in Burlington, ¾ in St. Paul, ½ in Rock Island, and ⅜ in Atchison. The general list was heavy all day, although net losses were in most cases fractional. There was no unfavorable news. The strength of the exchange market exerted a disquieting influence, although leading bankers were confident that gold would not be shipped this week. The cotton market was strong, but closed a point or so below the best prices, although final prices were about 12 points higher than yesterday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was dull. Quotations were 4½ per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5@5¼ per cent. for six-month single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $115,591,428; balances, $5,620,498; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $285,636.

Money in London ½ per cent.; short and three-month bills, ¾ per cent.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Illinois Steel..... 1¼
National Starch 1st pf..... 4½

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining..... 1⅛
American Tobacco..... 2⅝
American Tobacco pf..... ½
At., T. & S. F. pf, when issued..... 1¼
Can. Southern..... 1¼
Canadian Pacific..... 1⅜
Chicago Gas..... 1⅛
Chicago Gas, t. r..... 1⅛
Chicago & Northwest..... 1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy..... ⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul..... ¾
Consolidated Gas..... 1¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding..... 1
Erie Telegraph & Telephone..... 10
General Electric..... 1¼
Lake Erie & Western pf..... 1½
L., N. A. & C. pf..... ⅞
Missouri Pacific..... ⅞
New-Jersey Central..... 2
Philadelphia & Reading..... 3½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf..... 4¾
Tenn. C. & I..... ⅞
Tenn. C. & I. pf..... 2
United States Leather pf..... 1⅛

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95 3-16 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—par. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925..... 1½
Dallas & Waco 1st..... 2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s..... 1
St. P. 1st., C. & Mo. River 5s..... 1½
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s..... 1

DECLINED.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..... 1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r..... 1½
Kan. & Tex. 4s..... 1
Kan. & Tex. 2d..... 1½
Mo., K. & E. 1st..... 2½
Missouri Pacific tr. 5s..... 1
Reading 1st pf. in..... 3¼
Reading 2d pf. in..... 3
Reading 3d pf. in..... 1¾
Texas Pacific 1st..... 1¼
United States Cordage 1st, t. r..... 1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $1,000 currency 6s of 1896 at 102⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97¼	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	121¼	122
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	114⅜	115½
5s, c., 1904	114¼	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	152½	152½	152½	152½	150	152	5
American Cotton Oil	22	22	22	22	22	22⅜	200
American Express	116½	116½	116½	116½	116	118	135
*American Sugar Refining	102⅜	103⅛	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101⅝	45,656
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅝	100	99½	99½	99¾	100	60
American Tobacco	92	92	89	90	90	90¾	28,351
American Tobacco pf	106	106	106	106	105½	106	129
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾	20	5,075
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	30½	30½	30	30¼	30¼	31⅜	810
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	⅞	1	10
Canada Southern	56¼	56¼	55	55	55	55¼	1,650
Canadian Pacific	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	58½	59½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19	19	19	19¼	808
Chicago Gas	67	67¼	66¼	67⅛	66¾	67¼	1,950
Chicago Gas, tr. rects.	68⅛	68	66¼	67	66⅞	67	18,220
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	100	103	20
Chicago & Northwestern	106	106	105	105	105	105¾	2,060
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	148	148	148	148	147	148½	210
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅝	86	85	85	85	85⅛	5,910
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42½	42	42¼	900
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	92	95	20
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	76⅜	75½	75⅝	75⅝	75¾	15,785
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126⅜	126½	126⅜	126½	126	126½	226
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76¼	76½	76	76	76	75⅞	10,381
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	62½	62⅜	62½	62½	62½	63	300
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5	5	5	5	4½	5	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34¼	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34	34½	500
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	21¼	250
Consolidated Gas Company	148¼	148¼	147⅜	147⅜	147¾	148¾	478
Delaware & Hudson	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131½	131⅜	132	212
Delaware, Lack. & Western	166	166	166	166	165	167	10
Denver & Rio Grande pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	51	52	100
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	23¾	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23	6,450
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	97⅝	98	161
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	67	67	50	57½	56	..	1,400
General Electric	34½	34½	32¾	33	32½	32⅝	4,895
Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	99¾	100	150
Illinois Central, leased lines	90	90	90	90	..	..	2
Illinois Steel Company	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	79	80	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	75½	76½	1,070
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	18⅝	19¼	600
Louisville & Nashville	58⅞	59	58½	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	4,700
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26	26½	470
Manhattan Consolidated	105½	105⅝	105¼	105½	105¼	105¾	1,168
*Metropolitan Traction	106⅝	106⅝	105⅞	106	..	105¾	635
Michigan Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	..	98½	99	10
Minn. & St. Louis	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	24⅜	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57	57½	100
Missouri Pacific	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	32½	32¾	4,170
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33½	3,560
*National Lead Company pf	90	90	90	90	90	90⅜	100
National Linseed Oil	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½	23	24	100
National Starch 1st pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	45	55	140
New-Jersey Central	110	110	109	109	109	109¼	1,442
New-York Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100½	100	100½	112
New-York & New-Haven	186	186	186	186	185	186	6
American Tobacco pf	106	106	106	106	105½	106	129
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis pf	29	29	29	29	28½	30	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34	35	400
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	200
North American	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5⅜	800
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	950
Ontario & Western	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	300
Pacific Mail	30⅜	31⅝	30¼	30½	30⅜	30⅜	4,760
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅞	17⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	15	70,305
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf.	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	52½	54	600
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	118½	120	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	600
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	122	124	215
Southern Pacific	23½	23½	23⅛	23¼	23	24	550
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞	930
Southern Railway pf	36	36½	36	36	35⅞	36¼	2,520
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38¼	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	2,860
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100	100	100	100	..	..	300
Texas Pacific	9⅛	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	1,620
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	1	1½	300
Union Pacific	13	13	12¾	13	12¾	13½	350
U. S. Cordage, t. r	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	7	7⅞	850
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	14	14¼	14	14¼	14¼	14½	310
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	29½	29½	29½	29½	28½	30	100
United States Rubber	39½	39½	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅝	210
United States Rubber pf	93¼	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93½	300
*United States Leather	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¾	730
*United States Leather pf	71⅜	71⅞	70¼	70½	70½	71	8,070
Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	350
Wabash pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	2,890
Wells-Fargo Express	98	100	98	100	98	100	70
Western Union Telegraph	91	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	90⅝	90⅝	1,784
Western New-York & Penn.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	..	50
*Western Union Beef	12	12	12	12	11⅜	12	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	14⅜	13⅜	14	13⅜	14⅛	3,075
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45	45	44	44	44¼	46	35

Total sales..... 280,102
*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68½	68½	68½	68½	68⅜	68½	1,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Chrysalite	.26	.26	.26	.26	..	..	500
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	..	..	200

Total sales..... 700

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 23,000..... 53 10,000..... 53¼ 2,000..... 53 2,000..... 52½

Atch, Pop & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 5,000..... 81½

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts 12,000..... 79¾ 15,000..... 79½ 1,000..... 79¼

Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid 10,000..... 31⅞ 10,000..... 31¾ 4,000..... 31⅝ 4,000..... 31⅝ 6,000..... 31⅝ 11,000..... 31½ 10,000..... 31⅝ 10,000..... 31½

Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 3,000..... 112½ Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000..... 116¼ 1,000..... 116 Bklyn W & W Co 5s 5,000..... 103 Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000..... 112 Cent. Pac 6s, 1897 1,000..... 106 Cent Pac 6s, 1898 4,000..... 107⅛ 2,000c..... 107 Ches & Ohio Con 5s 8,000..... 119½ Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000..... 80 Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 6,000..... 92 Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000s20f..... 112¾ 17,000s20f..... 113 5,000..... 113 10,000s20f..... 113¼ Chic. & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000..... 46 Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s 1,000..... 140¾ Chic & N W S F 5s Registered 1,000..... 108 Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 3,000..... 97 C, St. P, M & O Cons 5,000..... 140 Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000..... 77½ Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs 7,000..... 28 Col & Ninth Av 1st 6,000..... 114⅜ 5,000..... 114½ Dal & Waco 1st 5s 1,000..... 88

Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s 10,000b3..... 95 3,000..... 95 Denv & R G Imp 5s 2,000..... 90 Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000..... 108¼ Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 8,000..... 103 Ft W'th & D C 1st 3,000..... 71⅝ Trust Co Certfs 5,000..... 71½ Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 7,000..... 93⅜ 8,000..... 93¾ Int. & G N 2d Mtge 1,000..... 76½ Iron Steamboat 6s 1,000..... 66½ Kans City & Pac 1st 2,000..... 70½ Kans Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented 22,000..... 113½ Lake E & W'n 2d 5s 1,000..... 105½ Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 4,000..... 107½ Lax Av & Pav F 1st 3,000..... 114¼ 20,000..... 114½ Long Island M 4s 2,000..... 99 Louisv & Nashville Ev, H & Nash 1st 1,000..... 115 Gen'l Mtge 6s 8,000..... 119½ Lo, N A & Chic Cons 2,000..... 102½ Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000..... 121 Mexican Int 1st 4s 11,000..... 73¾ Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 10,000..... 95 Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s 25,000..... 109 Mil & S Pl 8s 1st 2,000..... 110 Minn & St L Con 5s 15,000..... 103¾ 1,000..... 104 Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000..... 87⅝ 8,000..... 87⅝ 10,000..... 87½ 2,000..... 87¼ 1,000..... 87 2,000c..... 87 11,000..... 87 Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 2,000..... 64 5,000s20f..... 64 3,000..... 64 5,000s20f..... 64 5,000..... 64 10,000..... 63¼ Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000..... 91½

Rio Grande W'n 1st 2,000..... 77¼ 2,000..... 77½ St L Southw'n 1st 6,000..... 79 10,000..... 79¼ St L Southwn 2d Inc 6,000..... 35 San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000..... 80 San Fr & N Pac 1st 2,000..... 100½ Scioto Val & N E 4s 4,000..... 85⅜ 1,000..... 85⅝ 10,000..... 85½ 1,000..... 85½ 4,000..... 86 Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000..... 95¼ Tex Pac 1st 5s 6,000..... 89½ 15,000..... 89 10,000..... 88¼ Tex & Pac 2d Inc 3,000..... 23¾ 5,000..... 23½ 14,000..... 23¼ Tol, Peo & W'n 4s 1,000..... 80 Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts 2,000..... 80⅝ 4,000..... 80¼ Union Elev 1st 6s 15,000..... 107¼ 3,000..... 107⅜ Union Pac 1st, 1896 12,000..... 100¼ Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000..... 100¼ Union Pac 1st, 1898 30,000..... 100¼ 6,000..... 100½ 1,000c..... 100⅜ 16,000..... 100¼ 20,000..... 100½ Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000..... 110½ Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 5,000s20f..... 97¼ Un Pac Ext S F 8s 3,000..... 120 U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 15,000..... 40 2,000..... 40½ 6,000s3..... 40 9,000..... 39⅝ 10,000..... 39½ U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts 25,000..... 22¾ 5,000..... 43 5,000..... 43½ 10,000..... 43 Wabash R R 1st 1,000..... 108⅞ 2,000..... 109 Wabash 2d 20,000..... 77 West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000..... 106¾ Registered 500..... 106¼ W'n N Y & Penn Inc 5,000..... 18

Total sales..... $1,233,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & T. H.	60	64½
American Coal	100	125
American Cotton Oil pf	70	72
American District Telegraph	35	40
American T. & C	93	98
Baltimore & Ohio	60½	63
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	10
*Bay State Gas	21½	23
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	104	105
Brunswick Company	¾	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N	55	..
Cedar Falls & M	9	..
Central Pacific	17¼	18
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47¾	49
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2½	2⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	57½	62
Commercial Cable	155	..
Consolidated Coal	33	34½
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	10
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	..	51
D., S. S. & A	5½	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10½	12½
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	50
Great Northern pf	123	128
G. B. & W., t. r	⅛	½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	⅛	⅝
Homestake	29½	..
Houston & Texas	2¾	3½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	17½	19½
Iowa Central	10	15
Iowa Central pf	35	36
Kanawha & Mich	7¼	9
Keokuk & D. M	3½	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17½	..
King. & Pem	3	5
Laclede Gas	24	25
Laclede Gas pf	83	85
Lake Erie & Western	22	23
Lake Shore	150	151
Long Island	85½	87
L., St. L. & T	3⅞	4
Mahoning Coal R	108	..
Manhattan Beach	8	9
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	11½	12¼
Mexican National certificates	1½	1⅝
Minnesota & St. Louis 1st pf	84½	85½
Minnesota Iron	68½	69
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16⅛	16⅜
Mobile & Ohio	22	22½
N., C. & St. Louis	75	81
*National Lead	32⅝	32⅞
National Starch	8	9
National Starch 2d pf	20	30
New Central Coal	6	9
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	53	54½
N. Y., C. & St. L	14½	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	72	75
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	13	13¼
N. Y., S. & W.	12¾	12½
Norfolk Southern	70	80
Norfolk & Western pf	12⅜	13½
Northern Pacific	4⅜	5
Northwestern Tel	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	9	10
Oregon Improvement	6½	10
Ore. R. & N	23	27
Ore. S. L. & U. N	8	10
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Peoria & Eastern	7	9½
Peoria, D. & E.	4⅜	5
Pitts., Young & Ash	47⅜	..
Pittsburg & W. pf	..	30
P., C. C. & St. L	17¼	17½
P., F. W. & C	167	..
P., F. W. & C. pf	158	..
Pullman P. C. Co	171	173
Quicksilver	2½	3
Quicksilver pf	15½	17
Ren. & Sar	180	..
Rio Grande W. pf	41	43
St. L. S. W	6½	7
St. J. & Grand Island	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	28	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	91
St. P., M. & M	113	116
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
T. C. I. Land Co	9	11
Toledo & Ohio Central	35	40
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	76	78½
Tol., Peo. & W	10	15
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City	9	11
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. C. pf	17	..
U. P., D. & G	5¼	6
U. S. Express	42	48
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	102⅜	103⅛	101¼	101⅝	17,440
Am. Tobacco	92¼	92¼	89¼	90⅛	3,900
A., T. & S. F.	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	1,720
Chicago Gas	68	68	66¼	66⅞	4,030
C., R. I. & P.	76⅜	76⅜	76	76	2,220
C., B. & Q.	85⅞	85⅞	85	85¼	3,330
C., M. & St. P.	76⅝	76⅝	75½	75⅝	9,220
Cent. of N. J.	109	109½	109	109½	30
C. & O.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	100
C. & N. W.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	60
Consol. Gas.	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	120
Dist. & C. F.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	2,300
Gen. Elect.	33⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33	1,280
L. & N.	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	330
L. I. Trac.	19⅛	19¼	19	19	150

Total sales..... 82,060

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	$35,000
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	84¾	2,000

Total sales..... $37,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	700
Castle Creek	.03	.03	.03	.03	200
Chrysolite	.25	.25	.25	.25	200

Total sales..... 1,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	60½	60⅝	59¾	59⅝	586,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	94
American Bank Note	40½	43½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	164	..
American Grocery 1st pf	52	62
American Surety Company	216	222
American Typefounders'	3½	4¾
American Typefounders' pf	..	29
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	108¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218	..
Barney & Smith Car.	20	23
Barney & Smith pf. stock	77	82
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Beckton Construction pf	87	89½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	104¾	105¾
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	128	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	113
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	171½	173½
Brooklyn Elevated	19¼	21¼
Brooklyn Traction	12	14
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	60½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85¾	87¼
Celluloid Company stock	64½	68
†Central & South American Tel.	123½	126½
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	166
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	21½	25
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	127	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1⅜
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	52½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	70	75
Commercial Cable Co. stock	160	165
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	103½	105
*Consumers' G. (Jersey City) stk.	90	95
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	68	74
Detroit Gas bonds	..	70
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95¼	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166	169
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	..	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	..	107
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	..
Ensley Land Company	1	1¾
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	..
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	199	202
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	130	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	765	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	315	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	57
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	57¼	60
Fort Wayne Gas stock	77	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	86	87
Gallatin National Bank	300	307
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	108	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55	57
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	88¾	90½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112½	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co	101	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	71	75
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	..
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	7
Her

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES will be cashed on and after November 1st, 1895, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, as provided in the Plan of Reorganization previously noticed.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe
Railroad Company
GUARANTEE FUND NOTES.

BOSTON, October 29th, 1895.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court, the Receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad will pay on and after November 1st, next, at their office, No. 95 Milk Street, Room 26, Boston, Mass, Coupons No. 14, maturing on that date, on guarantee fund note of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company.

ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK, } Receivers.

Ohio Falls Car M'f'g Co. 1st Gold 6's.
Western Gas Co. Coll. Trust Gold 5's.
Michigan Pen. Car P'f'd & Com. Stocks.
Barney & Smith Car Co. Common Stock.
DEALT IN.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
36 WALL STREET.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,500 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars address the undersigned.

A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SYNDICATE FOR BUYING REAL ESTATE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS WILL ADD A FEW MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS; SOUND INVESTMENT. C. B., BOX 105 TIMES OFFICE.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.

JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

FINAL NOTICE.
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.

The holders of a large majority of the above-mentioned securities having assented to the plan, the same is hereby declared operative.

Until Oct. 30, 1895, securities will be received only upon the payment of a penalty of ¼ of 1 per cent. of the par of the same, in addition to the assessments fixed by the plan.

All security holders who have deposited their securities under the protective agreement of March 12, 1895, and have not assented to the plan, are hereby notified that upon the surrender of the MANHATTAN TRUST CO.'S certificate, the securities theretofore deposited by them will be returned, together with the assessment less the pro rata share of the actual expenses incurred.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so WITHOUT EXPENSE before NOVEMBER 1ST on presenting their receipts at the MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.
To the Holders of Our Receipts:

New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. AND METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. RECEIPTS FOR THE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN R. R. CO. AND ITS VARIOUS DIVISIONS:

The holders of the above-named receipts can obtain the securities of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, to which they are entitled, by presenting them to the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 37 Wall Street, on and after November 1, 1895.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Chairman.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Green and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., on Thur., the 14th day of Nov., 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 15, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 15, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Zucker and Levett and Loeb Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 529 West 26th St., in the City of New-York, on the last WEDNESDAY of October, (October 30th,) 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New-York, October 9th, 1895.

H. L. HAAS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. FRED'C L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 7, at 115 West 88th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 224 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Rollin M. Morgan, Assignee of A. A. Andruss & Son.)

$8,700 Bond and Mtge. made by Henry C. Demorest to A. A. Andruss & Son on Lease of Premises No. 8 East 42d St., payable June 27th, 1898, with interest at 6 p. c.
(By order of executrix.)
$15,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Co., Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$5,000 Miss., Kan. & Tex. R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$2,500 Illinois Cent. R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1952.
$3,000 Kings County Elevated Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925, Series A.
$2,000 Fulton Elevated Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1929.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 4. p. c. Nebraska Extn. Mtge. Sig. Fund Bds., 1927.
$2,000 2d av. R. R. Genl. Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 West Side R. R. Co. (of Milwaukee) 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Milwaukee City R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. b p. c. Gold Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Metropolitan Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1937.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virginia & Geo. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
10 shs. National City Bank.
26 shs. General Electric Common.
5 shs. P. Lorillard Co. Pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. American Ball Nozzle Co.
25 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
5 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
15 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
15 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
55 shs. Empire State Bank.
$2,500 Unadilla Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$15,000 Long Island City & Newtown R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Duluth & Winnipeg R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$6,000 Zanesville Terminal 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
15 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
26 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co., Guar.
60 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$1,000 Negotiable Certf. of the Cape Girardeau Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Bd.
105 shs. Foote Commercial Phosphate Co. Pfd.
30 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
10 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$5,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Tel. Line 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., May, 1895; May, 1904, Coups. on.
95 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
64 shs. National Park Bank.
$13,000 The Western Zinc Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 20-year Bds., 1913; May, 1893, Coups. on. (Hypothecated.)
$2,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. (Lacrosse & Davenport Div.) 5 p. c. Bds., Endorsed.
50 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
100 shs. Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
$1,000 New-York & Erie R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Extended Bd., 1919, Regstd.
25 shs. Southern National Bank.
5 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indebt.

Dividends.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1895, FROM THE undermentioned bonds will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New-York City, viz.:

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.
Virginia Midland Railway Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SECURITY and TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 15, 1895.

Oct. 2, 1895. ABRAM M. HYATT, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY
OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1895, payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 19, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son. A. A. McKECHNIE,
New-York, Oct. 9, 1895. Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1 prximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 5 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will, on and after the first day of November, 1895, pay interest of Two and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the First Income Mortgage Bonds, Series "A," of this company on surrender of coupons, inclusive of that date.

EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1895.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, on and after Friday, Nov. 1, 1895.

ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Nov. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Oct. 30, 1895.

The coupons of the following named companies, maturing Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after that date:

Dallas and Waco Railway Co.
The Boonville Railroad Bridge Co.

C. G. HEDGE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed to Nov. 2.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, October 29th, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable November eleventh. Transfer books will be closed until November twelfth.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 402 HUDSON ST.,
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1895.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITY BANK,
October 29th, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after November 1st next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. D. MEEKER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

All coupons maturing Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Co., No. 52 Wall St.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

The Most Thorough Presentation of Everything Relating to Real Estate

is printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It challenges comparison with every other newspaper. It gives daily the

Full List of Official Transfers;

Mortgages, Assignments of Mortgages, Leases, Mechanics' Liens, notices of Lis Pendens, and Plans for New Buildings and Alterations. Besides these, it gives daily the private and auction sales of real estate. Every property owner, dealer, contractor, and builder will find in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES something of especial value to him each day. Brokers and agents—the intelligent and successful ones at least—have known the value of the newspaper for years. They take it regularly.

HOLMES GROWS NERVOUS

Unable to Face the Portrait of One of His Supposed Victims.

HIS FIRST EXHIBITION OF FEELING

The Prisoner Recalls His Dismissed Counsel — The Prosecutor Accused of Seeking Theatrical Effects.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—H. H. Holmes, self-confessed swindler, defendant on trial for the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel; under indictment for three other murders, and popularly accredited with being a bigamist and incendiary, to-day, for the first time since he came into public notice, gave evidence of the possession of nerves. The manifestation came to-night when he faced the portrait of Alice Pietzel, murdered at Toronto, whom Holmes is accused of having assaulted while she was with him in this city.

The demonstration was a surprise. From the time of his first arrest on suspicion of swindling an insurance company, Holmes had maintained a bold front. Then, as the facts came out, he grew almost joyous in conduct. Confronted with the charge of killing Pietzel, he pleaded guilty to the charge of swindling, and asserted that Pietzel was alive. He told the story of Minnie Williams's alleged murder of her sister without a show of feeling; he stoutly insisted that the missing Pietzel children were alive, and, when their bodies were discovered, denied all knowledge of the manner of their taking off. Placed on trial for murder, he dismissed his counsel and began the conduct of his own case, apparently taking no other interest in the damaging testimony against himself than an ordinarily earnest attorney. All last night, in the loneliness of his cell in the county prison, Holmes worked steadily preparing his case. He filled sheet after sheet of foolscap, and the watchers outside his cell door wondered when he would seek rest. It was only as the first rays of the sun began to find their way through the narrow slits that do duty for windows in the cells of the county prison that Holmes threw himself on his cot. He slept but an hour, and then was up again and once more was busy writing until told it was time to start for court.

Through all this Holmes had conducted himself as one confident of his ability to establish his innocence. Not once did he show any sign of weakening until to-night, when confronted with the insinuated charge of an even worse crime than that for which he is on trial. He had earlier caused surprise by recalling his dismissed counsel, and this had been regarded by some as an evidence of breaking down.

Pietzel's Daughter Testifies.

Jeanette Pietzel, or, as she was familiarly known in the family, "Dessie," the daughter of Benjamin F. Pietzel, was the first witness. She is a girl of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and seemed perfectly composed as she took the oath. Her only testimony was the identification of a large crayon portrait of Pietzel as that of her father.

Holmes asked her some irrelevant questions about the picture, and then the girl was excused.

Eugene Smith, who discovered Pietzel's body, testified to his acquaintance with Pietzel, whom he knew under the name of Perry. The witness occasionally refreshed his memory by referring to some notes he had. Holmes objected to this, and the Court sustained the objection.

Smith related the position of the body. A physician, Dr. Scott, was summoned, but before he arrived the police searched the body, and the only thing found upon it was $2.60 in money. Smith recognized Holmes as a man whom he once saw at Pietzel's house on Callowhill Street, but he never knew who he was until they met at the time of the exhumation of the body of Pietzel, for the purpose of identification in securing the insurance money. Smith said that Holmes offered $30 at that time to have the body cremated. He also told of the gruesome task of Holmes at the time. When the body was not readily identified by the physicians in charge of the matter Holmes took a scalpel from his pocket and readily showed the marks upon the body. Holmes handled the body as indifferently as the paid physicians.

Holmes prefaced his questioning of the witness with some inconsequential remarks to the Court, and then he began his cross-examination of Smith. Holmes was forced to raise his voice to make the witness hear him, and for the first time since the trial began he could be distinctly heard. His line of examination was directed toward showing that Smith could not have seen him (Holmes) enter the house and pass up stairs, as he testified, from the place in which he (Smith) was sitting in the room, and that Holmes admitted that he was at the house, but his evident object was to discredit Smith with the jury, not as regarded the witness's honesty of testimony, for that was only too evident, but with his recollection of events that came under his notice and those that he had heard or been told and afterward confused with facts of his personal knowledge.

The Prisoner Not Disconcerted.

While Holmes was cross-examining Smith District Attorney Graham carelessly placed the large crayon of Pietzel upon the table directly before Holmes, and the prisoner could not avoid seeing staring steadily at him the face of the man he is being tried for killing. The sight did not seem to have the effect of disconcerting the prisoner.

Holmes asked of Smith if he had ever seen Pietzel drunk, or if he thought the dead man had appeared as if he had any trouble on his mind. The evident purpose in asking these questions was to sustain what will undoubtedly be Holmes's line of defense—that Pietzel committed suicide while drunk, and because he was in many difficulties. He did not get much support from Smith, as the witness had never seen Pietzel drunk or thought him a man who had any great trouble.

Holmes asked to be allowed to use the notes taken by the court stenographer, but Judge Arnold curtly refused, and Holmes, in the meek and deprecating manner that he has displayed since the trial began, replied: "Very well, Sir."

Holmes next asked the Court that all the witnesses be excluded from the room while not testifying. Mr. Graham was willing that all witnesses be excluded whose testimony would not have any bearing on the matter that was before the court at that moment.

With a covert sneer, but a smooth voice, the prisoner inquired if Mr. Graham was the Judge, or whether Judge Arnold was, and said that he had been wondering which was since the trial began.

The question nettled Mr. Graham, and he replied rather warmly. Judge Arnold denied the motion. Then the prisoner was forced to accept Mr. Graham's offer, and the witnesses who were present at the finding of the body and its exhumation left the room. In explanation of his request Holmes stated that he made it because he thought witnesses might be unintentionally influenced by the questions and answers of the witness on the stand.

Mr. Graham rose and said that, as the prisoner was without counsel, and friendless and alone, he would be generous enough to ask the Court to allow all the Philadelphia witnesses to retire. A long list of names was read and a score or so of witnesses filed from the room.

Holmes then wanted to know if his "wife," as he designates Miss Yohe, the third woman he married, was present and would be a witness. Holmes had two brief interviews with his wife to-day.

Mr. Graham said she was not present, but he declined to say whether she would be a witness.

Dr. William J. Scott, the physician who was called when the body was found, testified to what was in the room and the composed position of the body, with the right hand over the breast and the left arm stretched out on the floor by the side. The windows of the room were open, but the shutters were bowed in. The position of the body in relation to the shutters was peculiar. The body was so arranged that both the rising and setting sun would stream through the shutters directly upon the face. The theory of the prosecution is that the body was placed in this position to hasten decomposition and so render identification more difficult. The post-mortem revealed that death was due to chloroform poisoning. Death from such a cause would have been attended with violent struggles, and the composed position of the body precluded the idea that the poison was self-administered.

Holmes Cross-Examines.

Holmes put Dr. Scott through a close examination as to the condition of the body and the probable cause of death. In this Holmes's knowledge of medicine helped him materially, but he brought out nothing to help his case. On the contrary, the witness expressed the opinion that at the time he saw the body Pietzel had been dead about three days, which is the period the Commonwealth alleges elapsed between the day Pietzel was killed and the day his body was found. Dr. William M. Mattern, Coroner's physician, also testified that Pietzel died from chloroform poisoning, and that it would have been impossible for him to take the poison and then compose himself in the position in which his body was found; that the chloroform found in Pietzel's stomach had been injected after death.

Holmes questioned Dr. Mattern closely as to how Pietzel was killed by chloroform poisoning and whether the poison was injected into the stomach after death. Just as the line of questioning began to grow interesting Holmes announced that he was growing confused with his own questions, and that for the present he would abandon that phase of the subject, and take it up again by calling Dr. Mattern as a witness for himself.

Holmes then began again to question Dr. Mattern upon some seemingly irrevelant points, and the Court and the District Attorney both told Holmes that there must be some limit to his questions, and the prisoner let the witness go.

Coroner Ashbridge read the affidavits of Alice Pietzel and Holmes when they identified the body of Pietzel.

Holmes asked the Court if it would not order two sessions a day, instead of three, as he was afraid of breaking down under the strain and becoming sick. He said that he was subject to sick headaches, and that he had been suffering from one all day. The Court said that a session would be held to-night, and then Holmes's request would be considered.

The Attorneys Recalled.

The court reconvened promptly at 7 o'clock and while waiting for the District Attorney to come in Holmes busied himself in reading an account of the day's proceedings in an afternoon paper. Before a witness had been called Holmes stated to the Court that, owing to the criticism leveled at his counsel for withdrawing he had asked them to resume charge of his case. Messrs. Shoemaker and Rotan, the two lawyers who withdrew from the case yesterday, came into court and the former made an explanation to Judge Arnold, who permitted them to take up the case again.

Several witnesses were called to testify to the identity of Pietzel.

Dr. Della W. Alcorn, who kept the house at which Holmes had rooms with Miss Yohe under the name of "Howell," testified that Holmes told her he intended to take her rooms for himself, Miss Yohe and his wife and little sister would be there. The wife never came, nor did Dr. Alcorn know whether Alice Pietzel, the elder of the girls killed at Toronto, ever came to the house, as she went away; but when she returned she was told the little girl had been there.

John Grammer, a young man who lived in Dr. Alcorn's house, testified that he knew the prisoner. Grammer saw Alice Pietzel at the house with Holmes on the occasion of his second visit. Holmes represented Alice as either his sister or his wife's sister, the witness could not remember which.

In addition to his other crimes, Holmes is accused of assaulting this child upon the occasion of her visit with him to Dr. Alcorn's house. Mr. Graham endeavored to learn from the witness if Holmes occupied the same room with Alice, but the witness said he did not know anything about the matter.

Dr. Alcorn was recalled, and testified that she returned home on the Sunday morning Holmes and Alice left the house. It was the object of Mr. Graham to show that Holmes had assaulted Alice Pietzel, and his questions to Dr. Alcorn were leading up to it, when the counsel for the prisoner entered an objection. Mr. Graham said that he did not wish the jury to hear what he intended to prove, and he, together with the prisoner's counsel, held a consultation with the Judge, after which Dr. Alcorn was dismissed.

Holmes Shows Feeling.

A crayon portrait of Alice Pietzel had been put in evidence to identify her by, and when this was held up to view for the first time, a look of fear and shrinking came over Holmes's face. He gazed steadily at the portrait a moment, and then, with an apparent effort, withdrew his eyes from it, and made some remark about it to the court officer by his side. During Mr. Graham's examination of Dr. Alcorn, Holmes was in evident perturbation of mind, and his relief was evident when Judge Arnold sustained the objection of his counsel.

Mr. Graham introduced a crayon of Holmes before he had grown a beard, and Mr. Rotan entered a vigorous protest to the proceeding, claiming it was all done simply to influence the jury. At this point the Commonwealth had presented all the witnesses for identification of the body, and at 8:50 the court adjourned until to-morrow.

THINKS HOLMES A HYPNOTIST.

Coroner Explains the Insurance Swindler's Control of Mrs. Pietzel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—Coroner Castor of this city, who held the inquest on the charred remains of little Howard Pietzel, announces that he will go to Philadelphia just to secure a glimpse of Holmes. He thinks Holmes is a hypnotist of the very highest order, and he further believes that it will be his purpose to get the jury in his power.

Coroner Castor says that when Mrs. Pietzel was here she said on one occasion, after she had been scoring Holmes: "I can call him names when he is away, but if he were here before me he could make me believe he was an angel."

Dr. Castor believes Holmes had a hypnotic influence over Mrs. Pietzel, and thinks he will exercise it to its fullest extent when she takes the witness chair.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE ON TRIAL

Commodore E. M. Brown Aiding the Prosecution of J. H. Deutsch for Misusing the Mails.

Joseph H. Deutsch, a private detective, was on trial before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, charged with having mailed an obscene letter to Edward M. Brown, Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club. The letter in question was mailed at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, June 6, 1894. Mr. Brown was then trying to free his son, Clarence, from an entanglement with Fannie Ward, an actress. Deutsch had been employed by young Brown to secure evidence in a suit which Miss Ward had threatened to institute. It was alleged that Deutsch used the knowledge thus acquired to write the letter, in which he demanded that Miss Ward be cared for.

The evidence yesterday was mainly for the prosecution, and tended to identify the handwriting as that of Deutsch, who denied his guilt. Louis J. Grant appeared for the defendant, and United States District Attorneys Bull and Hinman appeared for the prosecution.

Commodore Brown was the first witness. He told of receiving the letter and showing it to his son and several friends, all of whom identified the handwriting as that of Deutsch. Clarence E. Brown said he had known Deutsch for ten years, and on several occasions had employed him as a private detective. He was familiar with Deutsch's handwriting, and was sure that the detective was the author of the letter. Philip Carpenter, an attorney, and Thomas Rawlinson of the firm of Brown & Seccomb also identified the handwriting as that of Deutsch.

John H. Berg, an attorney at 279 Broadway, said he was shown the letter by Mr. Brown, and at once recognized the writing as that of Deutsch, whom he knew. He had sent for the defendant, and, before any charge had been made, Deutsch denied having written the letter, and said some one must have imitated his handwriting.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and a motion was made by the defense to dismiss the case. This was denied.

A number of witnesses were then called by the defense to show Deutsch's good character. Among these were ex-Judge Moore and Brig. Gen. McLewee of Gov. Morton's staff.

The hearing closed for the day with the testimony of the latter, and the case was adjourned until this morning. Several experts in handwriting will be examined today.

Mrs. Hopewell O'Conor's Suit.

Mrs. Hopewell O'Conor, a widow, living at 211 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, who has a son seventeen years old, has begun a suit against Theophilus Gilman, who is said to be wealthy, and who lives at 18 Sidney Place, to recover $10,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

Mrs. O'Conor alleges that Gilman requested her last September to become his wife, and that she consented. She says she was then earning $15 a week, and that she gave up her business, because Gilman insisted upon it. She claims that he refused to keep his promise, and that she cannot now secure employment.

GEN. SCHOFIELD DISAPPOINTED

Now That He Is On

POLICE INDICTMENTS DISMISSED

Action in the Doherty, Donohue, and McKenna Cases—Discharged Patrolmen Seek Reinstatement.

Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the indictments against former Police Captain Doherty, suspended Capt. John J. Donohue, and ex-Sergt. Felix McKenna.

Motions were made Monday by Lawyers Abraham Levy and Ecclesine for the disposition of the cases.

District Attorney Fellows recommended the dismissal of the indictments, as there was not sufficient evidence to warrant trial of the accused men. They were charged with bribery.

The charges against ex-Capt. Michael Doherty and ex-Sergt. McKenna were based on the complaint of Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who alleged that she was forced to pay $5 each time she gave station-house bail for an inmate of her disorderly house.

Jared Flagg, Jr., made a complaint of bribery against Capt. Donohue. Flagg has since been indicted for renting flats for immoral purposes.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted writs of certiorari to John N. Tierney, directed against the Police Commissioners, in which they are ordered to make return of the testimony on which they discharged from the force on Aug. 25 last Policemen Jacob J. Kiebrick and Thomas J. Hogsett of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Kiebrick had been on the force since 1888, and Hogsett since 1893, and both had good records.

It appears from the petition that on Aug. 15 last the two policemen, whose beats adjoined, found a boy overcome by the heat near Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and one of the policemen recognized him as the son of the proprietor of the saloon at that corner. They picked the boy up and took him into the saloon, where the father at once began putting ice bandages on the boy's head, assisted by the policemen.

While they were thus engaged Henry C. Conger rushed into the saloon, took the numbers of the policemen, and said that he would report them for being in a saloon. They tried to explain their presence there, but he would not hear them, and a few days later the report was made. When the policemen came up for trial before Commissioner Andrews they were discharged. This was in spite of the fact that they had made a report to the station house of the finding of the sick boy.

The petition states that Conger "is not connected with the Police Department, but that he is a self-constituted guardian of the conduct of the police officials." It goes on to state that for years he has made complaints against a number of other policemen and bicyclists, which complaints were all dismissed. On one occasion, in 1890, Policeman John S. Conway was riding on the platform of an elevated train, when his hat blew off, and at the next station he ran down the street, for the purpose of recovering his hat. As he reached the bottom of the stairs Conger rushed up to him, accused him of being drunk, and ordered another policeman to arrest him. To save trouble he submitted. At the station it was shown that he was perfectly sober, and when he was tried before the Commissioners the complaint was dismissed.

Mr. Tierney says that Conger prowls around watching policemen and bicyclists, and is a crank on the subject of making complaints. He is, some people say, a member of the City Vigilance League.

The returns to the writs are to be made in twenty days.

ARREST OF A STATE WITNESS.

Complications in a Perjury Case Against Isaac Levy.

Adolph Bernhard was arrested in London some time ago, having been charged by Isaac Levy, a furrier there, with having stolen in New-York, as the American representative of Levy, furs worth $26,000. Bernhard was extradited on this charge, tried, and acquitted.

He then began an action against Levy, whom he accused of perjury, and the trial of Levy is now going on in the General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald and a jury.

When the case was to come up, Bernhard, who was then abroad, consented, at the request of the District Attorney, to come here and appear as a witness for the State against Levy. As soon as Bernhard got here, however, Levy brought a civil action against him for the conversion of the $26,000 worth of furs, and last week Judge Beach signed an order for his arrest. He was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail.

Abram Levy, as counsel for Bernhard, whom he had defended on the criminal charge, at once got an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated on the ground that Bernhard was privileged as a witness and had come here at the request of the State to help it in a prosecution.

Attached to the order to show cause are affidavits from Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Osborne, in which they state that Bernhard is a necessary witness for the State, that he agreed to appear as a witness at their solicitation, and that he is now daily brought into court as a witness under a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum. Bernhard has also begun action for false arrest pending against Levy.

Justice Barrett reserved his decision on the question of vacating the order of arrest.

CONTEST FOR THE FALES INFANTS.

Their Grandmother Says She Does Not Know Where They Are.

A further return was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Fales of 383 Fifth Avenue on the writ of habeas corpus directing her to produce in court the two infant children of her son, Haliburton Fales.

In her return, which was filed, Mrs. Fales says that she does not know where the children are, but thinks they are in the custody of their father. She said that the last time she saw them was on Oct. 21, at the Grand Central Station, where she took them at the request of her son. Mrs. Fales says that she thinks the children went to New-Haven, Conn., with Mr. Fales, but says that she has neither heard from her son nor the children since.

Counsel for the mother of the children said that he wanted to file a traverse of the return of the writ, and said he had evidence which he wished to submit concerning Mrs. Elizabeth Fales's knowledge of the whereabouts of the children and the scheme to get them out of the city before the service of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mrs. Joseph Beale, the divorced wife of Haliburton Fales and the mother of the children, says that under the decree of the court she is entitled to the custody of the children every alternate six months. The father has had the children for six months and now refuses to give them up. When the writ could not be served personally a Deputy Sheriff nailed it on the door of Mrs. Fales's house, under the order of Judge Beach of the Supreme Court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Richard Nagle, the elevator attendant at the Continental Hotel who caused the death of William Lund, a fireman at the hotel, by thoughtlessly starting the elevator.

—Mrs. Mary A. Timpson has, through her counsel, C. W. Stocker of 389 Lexington Avenue, brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against her husband, William B. Timpson, for a separation, on the ground of cruelty.

—Maurice V. Freund, the real estate expert, pleaded not guilty yesterday, before Judge Allison, in General Sessions, to twelve indictments for perjury in damage suits against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 402 and 403—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Chicago.—Advanced to be heard with No. 104 as one case.

No. 645—Elverton R. Chapman, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by A. A. Hoehling for the appellant.

No. 3—Henry Deno, plaintiff in error, vs. W. E. Griffin.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada.—Dismissed, with costs, the case having abated.

No. 424—Lew Rosen, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by W. N. Cohen for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

Nos. 528 and 529.—John H. Durland, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by Hampton L. Carson and James M. Beck for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney and Assistant Attorney General Thomas for the defendant in error.

The call for Wednesday, Oct. 30, will be as follows: Nos. 517, 498, 598, 628, 588, 825, 852, 418, 608, 616.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—1—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 23—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 24—Harman vs. Fahys.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

8—Traver vs. Brown. 32—Rogers Manufacturing Company vs. Rogers. 60—Same vs. R. W. Rogers Company. 112—National Cash Register Company vs. Capitol Cash Register Company. 127—Smith vs. Burt. 129—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 183—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 1—Walsh vs. 382,000 Feet of Lumber, &c. 2—Magone vs. Vom Cleff. 3—Phillips vs. Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

James F. Malcolm vs. the New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants; Jacob Bookman vs. same, appellants; Ella G. Jamieson et al. vs. the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Michael Toomey vs. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, appellants; D. Nugent, appellant, vs. Alias Steamship Company; J. James, appellant, vs. Emma E. Jacobs and another; B. Wright vs. D. Miller et al.; Mayor of New-York vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Frans Bruno vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; J. K. Murray vs. Great Western Insurance Company, appellant; C. A. Breck, appellant, vs. F. A. Bingler; H. Knapp, appellant, vs. L. J. Hall; S. J. Haight and another vs. I. G. Littlefield and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. William Barnes, Jr., appellant, vs. Court of Sessions of Albany County.—Order reversed and proceedings dismissed, without costs to either party.

In re application of A. P. Fitch, New-York City Controller, for writ of certiorari.—Order affirmed, with costs, and the proceedings remitted to the Special Term to proceed thereon.

People ex rel. Purdy, appellant, vs. A. P. Fitch, New-York City Controller.—Order of General Term reversed; that of Special Term awarding mandamus affirmed, with costs; but the issuance of mandamus to be stayed until final determination of proceedings under the writ of certiorari in application of case above.

In re petition of Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, appellant, relative to acquiring title, vs. John Flynn.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Maria Isola and another vs. J. Weber and another, appellants.—Order of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Adele N. Sanford vs. Commercial Travellers' Mutual Accident Association of America, appellant; in re application of M. B. Baer, appellant, to be relieved from his purchase.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Hiram F. Henry, appellant; vs. Norman M. Allen et al.—Motion to remand case denied, without costs.

Hecla Consolidated Gold Mining Company vs. W. L. O'Neill, appellant.—Motion of respondent to dismiss appeal denied, without costs to either party; motion of appellant for leave to file corrected copies of case granted on payment of $10.

Mary M. H. Clark vs. Augusta Clark, appellant.—Motion for order granting writ and case ordered placed on calendar to be heard at next session of the court.

August D. Shepard vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Motion for argument for $10 costs granted.

Argument on the appeal in the cases of Bettien against Burke concluded, and court took papers.

The People vs. Louis Altmann, appellant.—Argued by A. Armstrong, Jr., for appellant; Lyman Jenkins for respondent.

William M. Tebo vs. Henry G. Cordan et al., appellants; Hannah Tebo vs. Everett Masten for appellants; William W. Goodrich for respondents.

The calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 35, 105, 306, 312, 313, 266, 1,025, 308.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Mount Morris Bank vs. Baldwin.

Class IV.—2—Jones vs. Juckett. 3—Van Brunt vs. Underhill. 4—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 5—Bogert vs. Bogert.

Class VI.—6—Mills vs. Gardner.

Class VII.—7—Mullen vs. Martin. 8—Smith vs. Willoughby.

Class VIII.—Matter of Louis Down Town Sabbath and Day School. 10—People, &c., vs. Egerton. 11—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Timoney. 12—Holden vs. Holden. 13—Thompson vs. Thompson. 14—Matter of Humphreys. 15—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 16—Thompson vs. Munzinger. 17—Matter of Reynolds. 18—Meyer vs. Cooper-Pharmacy Company. 19—Harlem Bridge, Fordham, and Morrisania Railroad Company vs. Town Board of Westchester. 20—Kohlman vs. Bird. 21—Altmayer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 22—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 23—Costello vs. Lieb. 24—Knapp vs. Taylor. 25—Knapp vs. Hastings. 26—Schuckman vs. Journal of Finance. 27—Allen vs. Doepfner. 28—Laino vs. Frank. 29—Mills vs. Browne. 30—Conover vs. Journal of Finance. 31—Boskowitz vs. Lichtenstein. 32—Norton vs. Lyman. 33—People, &c., vs. New-York State Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. 34—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Company. 35—People, &c., vs. McDevitt. 36—Voudert vs. Becker.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR—Austin, Receiver of taxes upon.

1—Hart. 2—Hellbrun. 3—Hosnedel. 4—Howell. 5—Isaacs. 6—Johnson. 7—Kahn. 8—Kane. 9—Kobre. 10—Kruse. 11—McElligott. 12—Mayer. 13—Metzold. 14—Reed. 15—Robertson. 16—Schmidt. 17—Schuyler. 18—Silverman. 19—Snow, Church & Co. 20—Sohns. 21—Stover. 22—Todd.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—2643—Edson vs. Bartow. 3017—Pendergast vs. Greenfield. 2069—Bauer vs. Macauley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3593—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3655—Winthrop Press vs. W. P. Roe Company. 7044—Keller vs. Haaken. 2765—Driggs vs. Dean. 3861—Wilson vs. Lawrence. 4052—Claflin vs. Council Bluffs City Water Works. 3712—Egan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company. 7144—Bamble vs. Lannon. 7071—Isaac vs. National Union. 6951—Grani vs. Chittenden. 6951—Sierno vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7051—Benedette vs. Comes. 3264—Irving vs. Newbauer. 2055—Shearer vs. Sawyer. 3070—Brainerd Quarry Company vs. Squier. 2635—Sling vs. You. 3470—Beveridge vs. Ackley. 2084—Lestienne vs. Jukowski. 2985—Talcott vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 2986—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part 1.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

1612—Ewaldt vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 1533—Craig vs. Heipershanson. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1525—Kemelhor vs. Freischauer. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 3005—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1650—Lyons vs. Aver. 1086—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1834—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 338—Thompson vs. Willing. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1463—Casaleggi vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1599—Campbell vs. Prague. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Selxas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 923—Brainard Quarry Company vs. Van Brunt. 894—Keeler vs. Blaut.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

568—Vitale vs. Vitale. 708—Medhurst vs. Medhurst.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Patrick H. Callahan; Sophie E. Lausen, Elizabeth Schuh, Sophie T. Ambacher.

At 2 P. M.—George W. N. Yost, Elizabeth G. Morris.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1093—Magdalena Merkel. 1096—John Schmitt. 1098—Rosina Blum. 1065—Catharine M. Morrison.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Adjourned until Thursday, Oct. 31.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Davis for the People.

1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy. 3—Louis Gordon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—George Gore, Michael Sullivan, and George Merritt. 2—Carl Lohse. 3—Abraham Razkowski. 4—Albert Jacoby. 5—Ingatler Felix. 6—Mary Kelly. 7—Joseph White. 8—Henry Klein. 9—William Harris. 10—William Stanley and Thomas Johnston. 11—Philip Foor. 12—Joseph Mullen. 13—George Stewart. 14—Charles Wilson and Edward Flanagan. 15—Louis S. Marvin. 16—Joseph Richmond. 17—John J. Donovan and David Williamson. 18—Cornelius Driscoll. 19—Charles Pfeifert. 20—John Fox. 21—John Smith. 22—Charles Aaronofsky. 23—Joseph Teller. 24—Louis Cooperson. 25—James Epstein. 26—William J. Walker.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Beal vs. Fales—James A. Thompson, Matter of Bostwick—John E. Wolfe, Foot vs. Sherman—William M. Hoes, Grace Church vs. Donlin—George Bell.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Cahill vs. Heuser—Clifford W. Hartridge.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Robert Le Couver vs. Journal of Finance—Adolph G. Hummel.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—John Cooper vs. Jacob Weinstein—Robert L. Lee.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Real Estate Record Association vs. Charles E. Schuyler—Frederick Willetich, Siegfried Willerschausen vs. George F. Kick—Lorenz Zeller.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

1122—Burckett vs. Olin. 2506—Stegman vs. Hollingsworth. 1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies. 940—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 752—Baldwin vs. Robertson. 2724—Gallagher vs. Lent.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

43—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. The City of Brooklyn. 199—Kabatchnick vs. Kabatchinick. 200—Arthur, Jr., vs. Kellogg. 115—Dobbin vs. Dalton. 167—Wickham vs. Roby. 203—Salling vs. De Roy. 208—Woodhaven Gas Light Company vs. Citizens Gas Light Company. 210—Furgison vs. Hunter. 214—Beach vs. Hurlbutt. 218—Sellew vs. Minto. 166—Nutting vs. Pell. 226—Bossong vs. Hinman. 229—Wood vs. Harper.

CITY COURT—General Term.

3—Anderson, respondent, vs. Rowland, appellant. 4—Börgeson, respondent, vs. United States Projectile Company, appellant. 6—Porter, respondent, vs. Swan, appellant. 13—Cannon, respondent, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad, appellant. 15—Faurot, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 16—Montesi, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad, appellant. 17—Chapman, respondent, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad, appellant. 18—Fox, infant, &c., respondent, vs. Le Comte, appellant. 20—Swenson, infant, &c., respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 21—Taft, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appellant. 22—McCormack, appellant, vs. City of Brooklyn, respondent.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.

374—Thursby vs. Thursby. 300—Macaulay vs. Macaulay. 376—Stephénson vs. Stephenson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Albert, S. A. M.

The accounting in the estates of Edward M. Osborn, John Doll, Otto Goritz, Asher Wright, John Rohrs, Raswoller infants, Francis Rogers, Patrick Condon, Henry Schrieffer, Gottfried Kessler, Frank J. Bennett and Charles E. Fourgera. The estate of Albert Journeay, (briefs.) The transfer tax of Annie Robinson, Sherlock Austin, John Winkelman, and Charlotte Hyatt.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—48—Will of Sarah Hunt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:28|Sun sets...4:59|Moon sets...3:32

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:02	5:26	11:36	11:52
Governors Island	5:42	5:42	12:15	12:15
Hell Gate	7:35	7:35	1:43	1:43

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Andes	Navassa	Oct. 25
Circassia	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Martello	Hull	Oct. 14
Valmiki	Lisbon	Oct. 14
Saale	Genoa	Oct. 17
Scotia	Gibraltar	Oct. 16
Vigilancia	Havana	Oct. 26

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

Batoum	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Burgundia	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Lahn	Bremen	Oct. 22
Mexican Prince	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Ontario	London	Oct. 16
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Oct. 18
Valencia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

America	London	Oct. 20
Britannic	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Boston City	Swansea	Oct. 19
Dania	Hamburg	Oct. 20
Hannover	Bremen	Oct. 24
Obdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 19
Rialto	Antwerp	Oct. 17

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

La Touraine	Havre	Oct. 26
Niagara	Nassau	Oct. 29
Camatense	Para	Oct. 21
City of Lincoln	Hamburg	Oct. 18

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Anchoria	Glasgow	Oct. 24
Amalfi	Hamburg	Oct. 21
Russian Prince	Shields	Oct. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Teutonic	Oct. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Oct. 30	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Belgravia	Oct. 31	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Rotterdam	Oct. 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Nov. 1	Galveston	5 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Nov. 2	Wind'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Ontario	Nov. 2	London	21-22 State St.
Picqua	Nov. 2	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Suale	Nov. 2	Genoa	39 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Nov. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 2	La Guayra	185 Front St.
Tjomo	Nov. 2	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Mobile	Nov. 2	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Nov. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Westernland	Nov. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Nov. 2	Havre	55 Broadway.
Umbria	Nov. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Nov. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Monomoy	Nov. 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Nov. 4	Bermuda	29 Broadway.
France	Nov. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 5	London	15 Whit'al St.
Nomadic	Nov. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Nov. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Alesia	Nov. 5	Barcelona	47 South St.
Dona Maria	Nov. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Algonquin	Nov. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Martello	Nov. 6	Hull	22 State St.
Rialto	Nov. 6	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Nov. 6	London	21-22 State St.
Berlin	Nov. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Garrick	Nov. 7	Antwerp	Busk&Jevons.
Niagara	Nov. 7	Nassau	118 Wall St.
Seminole	Nov. 7	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	Nov. 8	Hull	21-22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Nov. 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Revelius	Nov. 9	Perna'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Thingvalla	Nov. 9	Christiania	4 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Nov. 9	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Nov. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Tortuguero	Nov. 9	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Delcomyn	Nov. 9	Montevideo	80 Wall St.
Anchoria	Nov. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	Nov. 9	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Irrawaddy	Nov. 10	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Finance	Nov. 11	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Russ'n Prince	Nov. 11	Montevid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Georgic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	Nov. 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Boston City	Nov. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Spree	Nov. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Peconic	Nov. 13	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Camatense	Nov. 13	Para	113 Pearl St.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Iroquois	Nov. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Nov. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Nov. 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Nov. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 16	Hull	21-22 State St.
Veendam	Nov. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Nov. 16	London	4 Broadway.
Anchoria	Nov. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Olbers	Nov. 16	Manchest'r	Busk&Jevons.
Prins W'm II.	Nov. 16	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Algonquin	Nov. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Bovic	Nov. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chicago City	Nov. 19	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
St. Paul	Nov. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Nov. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Nov. 20	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Seminole	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	Nov. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Alianca	Nov. 20	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 21	Plymouth	37 Broadway.
State of Neb.	Nov. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Venetia	Nov. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Cherokee	Nov. 22	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 23	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Jersey City	Nov. 25	Swansea	25 Whit'al St.
Cevic	Nov. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 26	London	4 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bumbo	Nov. 26	Hull	21-22 State St.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Lund, Savanillo Oct. 17, Carthagena Oct. 18, Limon Oct. 21, and Kingston Oct. 24, with mdse and 18 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Norge, (Nor.,) Poulsen, Smyrna Sept. 29 and Algiers Oct. 6, with mdse to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Oct. 16 and Boulogne Oct. 17, with mdse, 50 cabin and 124 steerage passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Morgan, London Oct. 16, with mdse and 12 passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Oct. 18, with mdse and 60 cabin passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:05 A. M.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen Oct. 17, with mdse, 31 cabin and 141 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Garvin, Azua Oct. 17, San Domingo Oct. 18, Macoris Oct. 19, Sanchez Oct. 20, Samana Oct. 20, Porto Plata Oct. 21, Monte Cristy Oct. 22, and Turks Island Oct. 23, with mdse and 18 cabin passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Daldorf, Stettin Oct. 10, via Shields Oct. 15, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonnes, Demarara Oct. 18, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Viola, (Br.,) How, Havana Oct. 23, with sugar to Lawrence, Turnure & Co.; vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS El Pasa, Gardiner, New-Orleans 5 days, with mdse to J. D. Van Sickle.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Oct. 23 and Key West Oct. 25, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Kilburn, (Br.,) Valder, Cardenas Oct. 16, Matanzas Oct. 18, and Havana Oct. 24, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Munch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

Bark Doris Eckhoff, Palmer, Cazones 34 days, with mahogany to order; vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Mary A. Law (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, Rosario 46 days, with mdse to Baring & Co.; vessel to Hincken & Son.

Bark Abiel Abbott, Tucker, New-Orleans 19 days, with molasses to order; vessel to Abiel Abbott.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Brixham, for Baracoa; La Hesbayo, (Ger.,) for Antwerp; Maracaibo, for Maracaibo and Curacao; Richmond, for West Point; Southery, (Br.,) for Philadelphia; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Aller, (Ger.,) for Bremen; Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol; Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—Northwest, light breeze; clear; hazy off shore.

Notice to Mariners.

Jones Rocks Beacon Light, Connecticut.—Notice is hereby given that, on

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Trunk Line Presidents May Sign the New Traffic Agreement To-day.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CAUTIOUS ACTION

More Than a Majority of the Companies Interested Have Formally Approved the Document—Mr. Depew Confident.

The Presidents of the trunk line railroads and their Western connections will meet in this city to-day for the purpose of appending their signatures and affixing the seals of their respective corporations to the elaborate traffic agreement recently framed.

This agreement has been formally approved by the Directors of a majority of the sixteen roads interested. At a meeting in Philadelphia yesterday the Directors of the Pennsylvania system approved the general form of the agreement and authorized it to go into effect on the Pennsylvania lines "when it shall be so authorized by the other companies necessary to make it effective." President Roberts has been extremely conservative in dealing with this matter ever since the agreement was suggested.

The railroad companies that have authorized their Presidents to sign the agreement are the New-York Central, West Shore, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Lackawanna, Baltimore and Ohio, Lehigh Valley, and Ontario and Western. All of the other lines, viz., the Grand Trunk, Big Four, Erie, Wabash, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, are believed to favor the agreement.

Chauncey M. Depew and M. E. Ingalls, the sponsors of the project, have both expressed the belief that it will be unanimously adopted.

FIGHTING AN ORDINANCE.

Brooklyn Heights Road's Suit Against Limiting the Speed of Trolleys.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company began a suit in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen, yesterday afternoon, against the validity of the city ordinance regulating the speed of trolley cars.

The ordinance which the company is fighting was passed April 1 last, and declares that "no street surface railroad car, operated by electricity in any of the streets, avenues, or public places in the City of Brooklyn, shall be run at a rate of speed to exceed six miles an hour within a radius of one and one-half miles from the City Hall, or within a radius of two miles of the Broadway ferries, nor in any other part of the first twenty-eight wards of said city, at a rate of speed to exceed eight miles an hour."

Counsel for the railroad company held that the Common Council has no power or jurisdiction to adopt such an ordinance, and that it is a violation of the terms of the grant of Jan. 11, 1892, which authorized the company to run its cars at such rate of speed as should enable it to secure better transit to the public, not to exceed ten miles an hour.

The city's lawyers claim that the regulation is reasonable, and that it was adopted by a body legally empowered to make city ordinances. The case will go on to-day.

READING REORGANIZATION.

A Plan Practically Completed, but Not Yet Ready to be Published.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The report that the plan for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad would shortly be announced was confirmed to-day by Samuel R. Shipley, who is a member of the sub-committee that drafted the plan.

Mr. Shipley said: "Just when the plan will be promulgated I am unable to say. While all the details have practically been settled by the sub-committee, the last word has not been affixed, and the matter has yea to go before the full committee."

It is understood that from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000 will be needed to rehabilitate the property.

One of the New-York members of the Reading Reorganization Committee said yesterday that, while the plan had been substantially agreed upon, it would not be published for ten days or two weeks. He declined to discuss the plan in any way, and remained silent and imperturbable when asked if the Street rumor that an assessment of $30 was to be levied on each $100 of the stock was anywhere near the mark.

SALE OF LONG ISLAND LINES.

Philadelphia Capitalists Said to Have Control of the Steinway Company.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 29.—It was reported in this city to-night that the property and franchises of the Steinway Railroad Company had been sold to Philadelphia capitalists. The company owns and operates five trolley lines in this city. Three run within the city limits, while one extends to Calvary and other cemeteries in the town of Newtown, and the other runs to Flushing, through the villages of Woodside, Winfield, Newtown, and Corona. They also own a trolley road between Flushing and College Point.

The business offices of the company are at 29 Broadway, New-York. The officials in this city pretend to know nothing of the reported sale, but there is good reason to believe that it is a fact. A few days ago a number of strangers were taken over the several branches in a special car, and they are said to be the purchasers of the plant, besides the franchises mentioned, includes several valuable franchises.

Three of the five roads were formerly owned by William Steinway, and one by ex-Mayor Gleason. The fifth was built by the company, after the purchase from Mr. Steinway.

Atchison's Fast Train to California.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A movement which promises to open a new era in California travel was set on foot by the Santa Fé this evening at 6 o'clock in the beginning of a passenger service which will shorten the time to California points by half a day. A train will be run daily which will make the trip to Southern California in three days and to San Francisco in three and a half days, beating previous records of transcontinental travel. The first train which started, filled to its capacity, consisted of a compartment car, two standard Pullman sleepers, a chair car, dining car, and baggage car. The compartment car will be run once a week only. There are eight of these trains altogether, and they are equipped in the most elegant style, being finished in mahogany throughout. From Kansas City the time of this train will about two days and a half. Competitors are already beginning to bestir themselves, and the result will be a revolutionizing of the service. It is stated authoritatively that the Southern Pacific will change its schedule and put on a train to offset this one.

The Illinois Central this afternoon resumed its California service in connection with the Southern Pacific's Sunset Limited from New-Orleans. The service, however, is only semi-weekly, while that of the Santa Fé is daily.

Mr. Edmunds as Special Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Attorney General Harmon, at the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has appointed ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont special counsel for the Government in the case of Thomas F. Brown vs. J. W. Walker, United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the application of Brown for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Supreme Court.

Brown is Auditor of a railroad in Pennsylvania and refused to answer certain questions before a Federal Grand Jury in regard to alleged violations of the Inter-State commerce law. He was committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, and seeks release by writ of habeas corpus. The case was yesterday ordered advanced by the Supreme Court.

St. Paul's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for September are highly satisfactory, the net gain for the month over last year amounting to $359,758. The net increase for three months ended Sept. 30 amounts to $895,293. At this rate of increase for the next nine months the St. Paul will make a better showing at the end of its fiscal year than it has been doing for some years.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad, about twenty-six miles in length, was sold by Special Master J. E. Hagood in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, for $67,000. There were two bidders—Mr. N. G. Evans and Mr. J. D. Reynolds. The latter, representing the bondholders, was the purchaser.

—The Huntingdon Car and Wheel Works, in Huntingdon, Penn., which have been idle for three years past, were purchased yesterday by W. A. Obyon of Savannah, Ga., for a syndicate of Southern capitalists. The new firm will employ about 500 men and will manufacture trolley cars principally.

—In the United States Court in St. Louis yesterday, Eugene Field, an official of the Lackawanna Line, who was indicted four years ago on the charge of violating the Inter-State Commerce law in granting a rebate on the joint tariff for freight from St. Louis to New-York, pleaded guilty.

—Notice has been sent out by the "Soo" Road to all competing lines that the demoralization in Eastern rates must stop, otherwise the line will make a through second-class rate from St. Paul of $16. As this is a season of heavy travel, considerable embarrassment is likely to result.

—The financial statement of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for the year ended June 30 shows: Gross earnings, $11,544,363; operating expenses and taxes, $8,421,183; net receipts, $3,123,179; applied to payment of interest on bonds and rentals, $2,898,440; surplus, $224,739.

—A telegram from Chicago says that Receiver Bigelow of the Northern Pacific Railroad is authority for the statement that interest will be paid on the Missouri Division bonds and on the collateral trust gold notes—about $75,000 on the former and $300,000 on the latter.

—Vice Chancellor Emery of New-Jersey yesterday denied the application of the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad for an injunction to restrain the township of Kearny from constructing a sewer along a road in the township parallel with the railroad tracks.

—Chauncey M. Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt have been spending a few days at Biltmore, in Asheville, N. C., as the guests of George W. Vanderbilt. Mr. Depew will be in New-York to-day to attend the meeting of Trunk Line Presidents.

—The sale of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad to the Erie Reorganization Committee has been consummated. The $127,000 of stock was purchased at par, the purchasers to assume a bonded indebtedness of $140,000.

—The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad have accepted the lake front ordinance, passed by the Chicago Aldermen on the 14th inst., and the work of depressing the Illinois Central tracks will be begun at once.

—Judge Allen of the United States court in Springfield, Ill., has postponed the hearing of argument for confirmation of the recent sale of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway until Nov. 9.

—Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific, says that never before has that road handled such a volume of traffic as at present.

—J. D. Layng, Vice President of the Big Four, will attend a meeting of the stockholders of that company in Cincinnati to-day.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, is in New-York City.

AFTER THE HUCKLEBERRY ROAD

Board of Aldermen to Consider Complaints Against It and to Determine Whether Its Charter Should Be Attacked.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Alderman Hall was the first to introduce a resolution that excited interest. His resolution provided for a public hearing next Friday at 2 o'clock on the proposition to revoke the franchise of the Union Railway Company, better known as the "Huckleberry Road," to which was granted extraordinary privileges in the district above the Harlem, and Alderman Hall maintains that the grant was illegal because it gave the company rights that it was not entitled to under the general railroad law. This law specifies a fixed minimum amount to be paid to the city for railroad privileges.

Alderman Hall recently introduced a resolution to annul the company's franchise, and it was referred to the Railway Committee, which will now give a public hearing on it. A communication was received from the Westchester Taxpayers' Association stating that the Union Railway Company was charging an illegal rate of fare. The communication stated that 10 cents was charged to West Farms, which is now in the city dimits. The President of the company, the members of the association alleged, had made conflicting statements. At one time it was stated that the cars that went to West Farms were owned by another company, and, again, that they were the property of the Union Railway Company. The communication stated that the members were with the present administration, and believed that it would see that their rights were protected.

Alderman Hall said that the resolution to revoke or annul the franchise of the "Huckleberry Road" was the most important resolution that the Aldermen had considered for a long time, and he asked that all members of the board be present next Friday.

The City Vigilance League sent a request that pushcart men, who, they declared, were a nuisance, be kept to a more strict observance of the law. The league wanted the Aldermen to curtail their privileges and prevent them from selling decayed fruit. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

The ordinance prohibiting the discharge of fireworks in the city streets was suspended until Nov. 10, so that red fire, roman candles, and rockets could be used to stimulate voters.

Mayor Marlon W. Crawford of Springfield, Ill., entered the chamber, and was invited to a seat beside the President's chair. He said that he had just dropped in to "see the way New-York Aldermen run things."

Condition of the Rice Market.

Supplies of rice at all milling centres received additions in the last week, both rough and cleaned. Advices from along the Atlantic coast note increased anxiety to sell. Holders ask full prices, but accept reductions. Offerings are kept light, lest buyers be frightened, and, with mills running full time, cleaned stocks are rapidly accumulating.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 533,525 sacks; last year, 292,490 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 85,245 barrels; last year, 63,635 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 11,340 barrels; last year, 8,785 barrels; sales, 8,725 barrels; last year, 6,220 barrels.

Arraigned as a Common Scold.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 29.—In the Union County Court here Mrs. Esther F. Jacques of Westfield was arraigned to-day as a common scold, this being the first indictment of the kind ever found in Union County by a Grand Jury. The woman is rather attractive looking, and would not be suspected by her looks of being the termagant she is described by her neighbors. Numerous complaints have been lodged against her by people who declared she made their lives miserable with her tongue. Mrs. Jacques said she was not guilty, but, rather than submit to the indignity of a trial, she would plead non vult, and she gave bail for her appearance next Saturday for sentence.

Important Tests at Sandy Hook.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Gen. D. W. Flagler, the Army Chief of Ordnance, left to-night for New-York. He will arrange the details of a series of tests to be held at Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The purpose of the tests is to determine the type of breech mechanism which will best accommodate the new fixed metallic ammunition intended for machine guns. The trials, while technical, will be important, and the Government has gone to a good deal of expense to prepare three guns for use in the competition.

Roupach May Be a Murderer.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 29.—John Freel, sixty years old, is lying unconscious in his home, 714 Garfield Avenue, and will probably die from a blow on the head dealt him with an oar by Robert Roupach, sixteen years old, of 726 Garfield Avenue.

Roupach had picked up a boat adrift in Newark Bay Sunday night. As he was towing it to shore Freel, in another boat, rowed up and asked him if he owned the boat he was towing. For answer Roupach struck Freel with an oar.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Vacant Land on Morningside Avenue Bought—A Business Building Sold—The Auction Room Doings.

Mr. Samuel L. Parish has sold to Ottinger Brothers, at $87,500, the block front on the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, 200 by 100.

The Leonard Scott estate has sold, at about $95,000, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Morningside Avenue, 125 by 100.11.

The Neil estate has sold to Kempner & Brother and Heilner & Wolf, at $85,000, the northeast corner of Bleecker and Greene Streets, five-story brownstone building, 25 by 125.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for James Carlew to Joseph Mendelson the four-story brownstone dwelling 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 58 by 102.2, at about $42,000.

Messrs. S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Wallace Stuart to Frederick W. Marks, at $22,500, the three-story and basement dwelling 163 West Twenty-second Street, 22 by 92.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $18,075, to Ferdinand Bowsky, a second mortgagee, the five-story brownstone tenement 237 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

By executor's order, Mr. William M. Ryan sold to David Silverstein, at $88,800, the three-story and basement brick building 407 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.5 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 24.8½ by 100. Mr. Ryan also sold, at $32,200, to Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., the four-story and basement brick building 509 Eighth Avenue, west side, 78.9 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 80.

Mr. Andrew L. Soulard sold, under foreclosure, at $18,500, to Moses K. Wallach, the five-story brownstone flat, with stores, 211 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Mr. R. V. Hartnett sold, in partition, at $41,000, to Mark J. Straus, a party in interest, the five-story brownstone tenement, 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 233.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25.8 by 98.9. He also sold, in partition, at $33,500, to W. H. McKinless, an heir, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 107 West Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9; to James C. McKinless, another heir, at $11,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 143 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5; and to Heilner & Wolf, at $9,750, the lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of East Eighty-fifth Street, 210.6 2-3 feet west of Park Avenue.

The following sales at auction, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are set down for to-day:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales, as follows: 57 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 72.8 feet east of Madison Avenue, 18.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 72 Christopher Street, extending to 65 Grove Street, 88 feet west of Fourth Street, 26 by 86.10 by 27 by 82.2, five-story and basement brick apartment, with stores on each street; also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on east side of Jerome Avenue, 393 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 34 Howard Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, 20 by 80, three-story and basement frame dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Wilson, referee, 133 Macdougal Street, west side, 106 feet south of Fourth Street, 24.7½ by 88.9, four-story and cellar brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $1,470.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 421 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 268 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,480.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 98 Pine Street, 60 feet north of South Street, extending to De Peyster Street, 21 by 52, five-story brick store building. Due on judgment, $12,500.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 459 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: No. 109 East Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 105 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 311 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Ackerman Street, west side, 250 feet north of Riverdale Avenue, by Isaac M. Dyckman of King's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,450.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 250 feet east of Brook Avenue, by Charles Wallace, for 404 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for one and two story brick workshop and dwelling; cost, $8,000.

Grace and Globe Avenues, southeast corner, by Charles Hahn of 237 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Same property, rear, by same, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $500.

Leggett Place, east side, 275 feet north of McGraw Avenue, by Jan C. Volders of 279 West Eleventh Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 335 and 337 East Thirty-second Street, by James Conway of 391 Pearl Street, owner, and Catherine Campbell, lessee, 337 East Thirty-second Street; cost, $2,000.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 194 feet north of Home Street, by John H. Labelle of 1,228 Simpson Street, for a three-story frame tenement; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Grand Boulevard, by Patrick H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings; cost, $40,000.

Saxe Avenue, west side, 200 feet from northwest corner of McGraw Avenue, (Van Nest,) by Sidney H. Nash, for two three-story cement and concrete dwellings; cost, $4,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of William Street, (rear,) by Clara E. Mersereau of 2,784 Bainbridge Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $1,000.

No. 4 East Fourteenth Street, by Agnes M. Strebeigh, for the estate of Robert M. Strebeigh, alterations to a four-story brick store and office building; cost, $100.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

A tract of more than 100 acres belonging to Elias and James P. Hubbard, on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, between the old village of Flatlands and the Manhattan Beach Railroad, has been sold to a syndicate represented by Hibbard Baker. The tract will be improved at once.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Evergreen Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Melrose Street, three-story brick apartment house, $7,500; C. Klink, owner.

Thirteenth Avenue, 37 feet north of Thirty-seventh Street, three-story frame apartment house, $4,000; John Hallagher, owner.

Eighty-first Street, north side, 280 feet west of Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, $4,000; John Bradley, owner.

Benson Avenue, west side, 70 feet south of Bay Thirteenth Street, two two-story frame dwellings, $4,000; John Henn, owner.

Bay Tenth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Benson Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, $4,000; same owner.

Seventy-second Street, 140 feet east of Seventh Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, $1,800; P. Anderson, owner.

Montgomery Place, north side, 268 feet east of Eighth Avenue, three four-story brick dwellings, $57,000; E. R. Barteaux, owner.

Horseman Street, 193 feet north of Meeker Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, $1,600; E. T. and E. Walsh, owners.

Bay Eleventh Street, 240 and 260 feet west of Benson Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, $5,600; Frank Belzung, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

PELHAM ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 44.11x47.7x irregular; Louis Meryash and wife to Adolph Hahn..... $29,700

DIVISION ST, n s, Lot 46, map of estate of Col. Henry Rutgers, 7th Ward; William F. Mansfield to John H. Mansfield. 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 60; Herman and Ethel Shapiro to Samuel Olichow..... 33,000

AVENUE D, w s, Lot 144, map of 150 lots, estate of John Flack; Bernhard Marcuse and wife to Eva Kronengold and Bertha Fox..... 1

GREENWICH AV, 35; Jacob Gilinger and wife to Jacob Ulmar and others..... 10

AVENUE D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 24.8x 78; John E. Ward, referee, to George W. Kitchell..... 3,100

4TH AV, e s, 122.6 ft s of 13th St, 20.1x irregular; John E. Allen to William Porter Allen, as trustee..... 10

37TH ST, 511 West; Samuel Grinthal and others to Hannah Grinthal..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 83d St, 25x80; William Wetterer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another..... 1

84TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 30x89.1x30x88; Sarah Stake to Charles F. White..... 5

90TH ST, 111 West; William F. Koerner and wife to Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr. 1

74TH ST, n s, 129 ft e of 1st Av, 28x 80.8x28.6x92.8; John C. Scheuerer and wife to Sam Fink..... 21,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 78 ft n of 91st St, 22.8x110; Ashbel P. Fitch and wife to Josephine Schmid..... 27,000

80TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Josephine Schmid, executrix and trustee, to Ashbel P. Fitch..... 75,000

73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x 102.2; Jacob Loewenthal to Mary Loewenthal..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Max Mandle and others to Babetta Mandle..... 10

78TH ST, 32 East; Mary H. Newcombe and husband to Agnes M. Mott..... 1

78TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, (82 East 78th St,) 15.8x74; Central Trust Company of New-York to same..... 32,000

102D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11; Charles F. White and wife to Sarah Stake..... 5

137TH ST, s s, 212 ft w of 8th Av, 16x 99.11; Catharine Q. Jordan to Isabella Bell..... 15,000

102D ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Jacob Jung and others to William F. Koerner..... 10

139TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 25 x99.11; Cora M. Ives to Edward I. Ives..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 108th St; Louisa Arnold and husband to Herman Wiebke and wife..... 25,250

183D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 74.11; Jacob Hess to Charles K. O'Neill. 1

159TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x199.10 to 160th St; Sophia Zimmermann to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 1

183D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 75x74.11; Henry L. Young to Jacob Hess..... $1

137TH ST, s s, Lot 309, map of Wakefield, William's Bridge; Edward J. Cahill and wife to Charles F. Cahill..... 10

WESTCHESTER to West Farms Road, s s, adjoining lands of James P. Sanders and others, containing three quarters of an acre; Martin J. Earley, referee, to James Hennessey..... 7,625

137TH ST, Lot 239 map of Wakefield; Charles F. Cahill to Edward J. Cahill.. 10

129TH ST, s s, 560 ft w of 3d Av, 20x99.11; Anna M. Schund to Charles Schund and another, one-half part..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x95; Mary McManus to John Flynn..... 6,050

MADISON AV, n e corner 102d St, 49.3 ft to 103d St by 25.1 to avenue x—; Auguste L. Sevestre and wife to Jacob Ruppert.. 40,000

106TH ST, s s, 231.8 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.9; The Deutsche Spar and Credit Verein to Frank Straub..... 5,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 108th St, 25.11x83; Theo. A. Cordler and wife to Henry Hansehen..... 43,000

144TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x99.11; John E. Allen to William P. Allen, Trustee..... 10

133D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Charles F. White and wife to Sarah Stake..... 5

JACKSON AV, proposed, n s, 177.3 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x95; William G. McCrea and wife to Meta Miller..... 6,500

BAYARD ST, s s, 87.6 ft e of Frederic St, 87.6 to Cambreling Av x350 to Jacob St x75x100x12.6x250; Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, to James Ertheller..... 8,700

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 192.7 ft n e of 169th St, 25x150; Charles H. Lillmann, Jr., to Charles F. Jenne..... 1

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Robert Steedman and wife to Asa R. Roath..... 750

WEBSTER AV, n e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 50x159.10 to Mill Brook x94.2x 176.8 and other property; Clara M. and Frances A. Thayer to Eliza B. Earle, ½ part..... 10

WEBSTER AV, e s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, 50x151.5 to Mill Brook x50.8x 159.10; Eliza B. Earll to Clara M. Thayer, ½ part..... 10

161ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 65x 125; William Miller and wife to Thomas H. Bell..... 2,000

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 50.3x100; Thomas C. Avery and wife to Harry Overington..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Thomas H. Bell and wife to Meta Miller..... 7,500

UNION AV, w s, 201.4 ft n of George St, 50x140; August Moebus and wife to Anna M. Sass..... 2,600

HOE ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 75x 100; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to John A. Knox..... 1

3D AV, e s, 137.8 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x 123.6x33.4x119.7; Richard A. Williams and wife to Mary Taylor..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Julius H. Lange, s e corner of Madison Av and 108th St; store, 7 years..... $1,200-1,500

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Isaac Berman; 240 Stanton St and 112 Willett St; corner store floor, 2½ years..... 900

McGUIRE, Bernard, to Bertha Fahrenholtz; 1,681 1st Av, 2 years..... 1,500

RESS, John G. to Arnold Henrich; 45 and 47 New Chambers St, 5 years..... 1,215

PIEPER, Johanna, to John and Mary Holm; 959 Forest Av, 4 9-12 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Thomas H., to A. R. Fairchild; s s of 161st St, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 8 years..... $9,000

COUILLARD, Clara C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 West 47th St, 2 years..... 15,000

CLARKSON, Abbie B., to the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York; n s of 119th St, 543.4 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 650

CASEY, William C., and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n w corner Jersey and Washington Sts, 1 year.. 10,000

CAHILL, Edward J., and wife to Robert Connor; s s of 13th St, Lot 239 of map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

DALE, Frank T., to William R. Wilder and others, trustees; n s of 117th St, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 21,000

EDSON, W. C., to E. C. Boardman and others, executors; s s of 94th St, 392.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 8 years..... 1,000

EARLL, Eliza B., to Isaac M. Dyckman as trustee; e s of Webster Av, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 3 years..... 7,500

FRIEDENBERG, Louis, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 222 East Broadway and 211 and 211½ Division St, 1 year..... 17,000

FOSTER, James P., and another to J. H. Browning; 197 West St, 1 year..... 10,000

FITCH, Ashbel P., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 80th St, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years..... 25,000

FINK, Sam. to John C. Scheuerer; n s of 74th St, 129 ft e of 1st Av, installments. 3,000

FLYNN, Michael J., and wife to E. L. Clocke; n s of 8th St, Lot 184, map of Unionport, demand..... 100

HESS, Jacob, to Henry L. Young; n s of 183d St, 275 ft e of 11th Av, three mortgages, 3 years..... 6,000

JACKSON, Bridget E., and another to Beadleston & Woerz; West 3d St, n w corner of Wooster St, demand..... 2,000

JENKINS, Ida L., and others to the Bradley and Currier Company, Limited, and others; n s of 117th St, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, East, two mortgages.... 24,000

JENNE, Charles F., and wife to William C. Heppenheimer, as trustee; s e s of Franklin Av, 192.7 ft n e of 189th St, 3 years..... 5,000

KNOX, John A., and wife to C. B. Grannis; w s of Hoe Av, 165 ft s of 167th St, 1 year..... 10,000

SAME to Henry D. Tiffany; same property, 1 year..... 4,750

LOSS, Pauline L., to E. C. L. Woodruff; n s of 62d St, 280 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another, to Abraham Stern; n s of 31st St, 145.3 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

MOTT, Agnes M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20 East 55th St, 3 years..... 30,000

McLAUGHLIN, Rody, and wife to M. D. Rothschild, Brook Av; s e corner of 134th St, 3 years..... 25,000

O'CONNOR, Joseph P., and another to S. F. Overton; n s of 52d St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 1,200

O'REILLY, Catherine M. P., to S. L. Warner; n s of 119th St, 137.5 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

O'NEILL, Charles K., to Jacob Hess; n s of 183d St, 275 ft e of 11th Av, three mortgages, 1 year..... 1,500

PRENTICE, Augustus, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25 and 27 3d Av, 5 years..... 60,000

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Augustus L. Sevestre; 102d St, n e corner of Madison Av, 3 years..... 30,000

ROSENBERG, Samuel, and others to Laura F. Bradhurst; 287 Madison St, 5 years..... 17,000

ROATH, Asa R., to Anna Schoder; n s Buchanan Place, 125 ft w of Jerome Av, 2 years..... 650

SHAW, Asenath A., to Charles F. Mattlage; Hubert St, s e corner of Greenwich St, note..... 4,250

SCHUMANN, John A., and wife to Alan E. Hasbrook; n s of 98th St, 75 ft e of Park Av, 4 years..... 20,000

SCHILDWACHTER, Frederick, and wife to Henry Peters; s s of 138th St, 127 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,000

STRATTON, Eugene, and another to John Kudlich; e s of Valentine Av, adjoining land of Fernando Wood, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 2,500

STERN, Emanuel, and wife to Charles C. Marshal; w s of Tinton Av, Lots 117 to 124, map of East Morrisania, 3 years..... 10,000

STRAUB, Frank, to J. S. Todd; s s of 105th St, 231.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 11,000

TRAINOR, Ann M., to Frank Ramsteck; e s of Creston Av, Lot 99, map of Prospect Hill, 1 year..... 350

THAYER, Clara M., and another to D. G. Crosby; e s of Webster Av, 225.8 ft s of Anna Place and another property, 3 years..... 8,000

ULMAR, Jacob, and others to David Werdenschlag; 25 Greenwich Av, 1 year.. 6,000

WEIBKE, Herman, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 968 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 15,000

WALLACE, Thomas P., and others to Charles M. Warner; n w corner of 7th Av and 49th St, notes..... 15,000

YESKY, Joseph, and wife to Elias Abraham; 73 Ridge St, 2 years..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWNE, Watson H., to Philip Paul..... $2,000

BENNETT, Jesse C., to M. S. Potter.... 1,500

GELLER, Barned, to Rebecca Bollt..... 1

GOODMAN, Henry D., to Joseph Hassell. 7,000

HUNTER, Josephine, to Miles Gearon, (two assignments)..... 6,000

KELLY, Columban J., to Charles V. Halley..... 1

KAMMERER, Henry, to Theodore A. Cordler..... 4,080

MOAK, Charles H., to Clementine Merzbach and another..... 3,000

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Ceo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW-YORK.

A.—7th A V., DOUBLE FLAT, 50X100, FOR Sale; above 116th St.; excellent condition; good location; a splendid investment; price, $80,000; offers submitted. OTTO GOTTSCHALK, 38 Park Row, Room 87.

Real Estate at Auction.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

D. WESTFALL' ESTATE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. OTTO J. EGGERS, ONE OF THE EXECUTORS, THE AUCTION SALE OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PROPERTY (ADVERTISED FOR OCT. 30TH) IS ADJOURNED INDEFINITELY; BY ORDER OF

GEORGE WESTFALL, EXECUTOR.

JAMES DEMAREST, ATTY., 132 NASSAU ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

Real Estate Legal Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record, commencing on the 22d day of October, 1895, and continuing for nine days consecutively thereafter, of the confirmation of the assessments for opening and acquiring title to the following avenue and street, in the following wards:

TWELFTH WARD—NAEGLE AVENUE, between King's Bridge Road and Tenth Avenue.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—18TH STREET, from Ryder Avenue to Southern Boulevard.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's office, October 24, 1895.

STRONG, Charles E., as trustee, to J. L. Cadwalader & Co., trustee, (two assignments)..... 2

SCHWITZER, Helene, to Julius Bonmes..

TODD, David R., to George M. Smith, one-half part, (three assignments)..... 3

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to F. C. Flynn..... 40,000

Lis Pendens.

156TH ST, s s, 458.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 16.8 ft front; Franklin Savings Bank against Jacob Dux, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, s s, 181.3 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9 ft front; Margaret A. Goodridge against Mary Gault and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140.3 ft w of Broadway, 48.9 ft front; Achille Bataille and others against New-York Building and Improvement Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75 ft front; Benjamin Groner against Thomas Canary and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, e s, 200 ft s of 183d St, 25 ft front; Charles V. Alley against Frank Pisek, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BATES PLACE AV, w s, 348 ft s of 180th St, 50x 100; Joseph Hasbrouck, assignee, against Ellen M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A DEFENSE OF BUCHANAN.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT. A Dispassionate Survey of President Buchanan's Administration from 1860 to Its Close. Including a Biographical Sketch of the Author, Eight Letters from Mr. Buchanan Never Before Published, and Numerous Other Articles. By Horatio King, ex-Postmaster General of the United States. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Nobody was sorry when James Buchanan's Presidential term ended and he retired to private life. His Administration had satisfied nobody—not even Mr. Buchanan himself. The South was incensed against him because it felt that he had not sympathized with the secession movement, while at the same time there were thousands of ardent patriots who thoroughly believed he had done everything in his power to aid and comfort those who were bent on disrupting the Union. The popular view at the North, while it admitted that Mr. Buchanan was a Unionist, held that practically a secessionist might as well have been in the Presidential office, and supported this judgment by asserting that Buchanan's course not only placed no obstacle in the way of the secession movement, but, what was quite as much to the advantage of the secessionists, gave them time to prepare for the war they knew was coming.

The sober judgment of the country, North and South, in late years has been that Buchanan undoubtedly was a Unionist, but that he was measurably a weak, timid, vacillating man, sometimes lacking the power to discern the line of duty, and always lacking the capacity and courage requisite for the vigorous direction of the affairs of a Nation that was in a most perilous situation. This, so far as it goes, is a fair and just judgment, and we find in Mr. King's most interesting and valuable work a good deal that tends to confirm this judgment, in spite of the fact that Mr. King is not a subscriber to it, and throughout his work argues against it stoutly.

Mr. King, father of Gen. Horatio C. King, the candidate of the Democratic Party of New-York for Secretary of State, was First Assistant Postmaster General from early in 1854 until Jan. 1, 1861, when he became Acting Postmaster General. He was Postmaster General from Feb. 1, 1861, to March 7 of that year. While holding his important Government posts, Mr. King made the acquaintance of a large number of the leading politicians of the country, and enjoyed intimate relations with many men who were influential in shaping the events that led up to the war between the North and the South. With some of his political friends he maintained an active correspondence, a good deal of which related to the attitude of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan toward the Southern scheme of secession.

By the publication of facts that came into his possession through personal intercourse and correspondence, Mr. King believes he has illuminated a somewhat obscure matter and furnished the data for intelligent estimates of President Buchanan's character and public services. Mr. King would say that he had vindicated Buchanan, demonstrating not only that he was a thorough patriot and an unalterable Unionist in all his sentiments, but, moreover, that he acquitted himself of his Presidential duties as a man of steady purpose and unflinching courage. Mr. King, on the contrary, has contributed abundant evidence to reinforce the popular judgment that Buchanan was a Unionist; but he has said nothing and quoted nothing from his correspondents that would run against the popular judgment that Buchanan, particularly in the last year of his Administration, did nothing but allow matters to drift.

Indeed, we may say that in Mr. King's own letters to Mr. Buchanan, John A. Dix, and others, written within six months of the inauguration of Lincoln, we find the best possible evidence that he is wrong to-day in protesting against the view the world persists in taking of Mr. Buchanan. It appears from these letters that Mr. King was greatly worried not only because the President's apparent attitude toward the secessionists was not unequivocally hostile, but also because he was not thoroughly satisfied that the President, yielding to the powerful influences which were exerted upon him, might not be neglectful of his duty to the Union, and so give aid to its enemies. Writing to Mr. Buchanan Nov. 7, 1860, Mr. King, in the course of his letter, said:

> What, then, was my indignation on learning that men holding office here under your Administration are parading the streets here this morning with disunion cockades on their hats (!) and the leading article in The Constitution to-day can have no other effect than to encourage and fan the flame of disunion, both here and at the South.
>
> You will bear me witness that I have never intruded myself on your counsels. But may I not, in the most respectful, yet in the most earnest, manner, now appeal to you—for if you are willing to shield yourself, I am sure, attempt to hold you responsible for these things—to use your power in at once checking this dread spirit of disunion here in our midst.

Again, on the 25th of November, Mr. King, writing to John A. Dix, said:

> I have good reason to believe that the President is beset by Secessionists who are almost exclusively occupying his attention; and it is important that the true friends of the Union should do all in their power to strengthen his hands. Why will you not either write or come and see him and get all the strong men of your city to do the same?

Further on in the letter, Mr. King has something to say about The Constitution, which everywhere was regarded as the President's organ, and actually lived on the profits it made out of Government advertising. "The course of The Constitution," Mr. King writes, "is infamous, but the President, I presume, has no means of controlling it. Pray let him hear from you all in a most decided manner on this subject. Let him know how much the paper and suspicions of disunion influences near him are injuring him."

Buchanan's treatment of The Constitution is a fair index of his general policy in respect to secession. That newspaper, as Mr. King points out, was everywhere regarded as the President's organ, as it was known that it depended almost entirely for its support on the patronage the President gave it. Assuredly there was apparent reason to attribute disloyal sentiments to the President so long as he maintained, in the capital of the Nation, a paper which, more than any other newspaper outside of the South, was clamoring for the disruption of the Union. Why Buchanan gave The Constitution support so long does not appear from anything Mr. King tells us; but it does appear that the support was not withdrawn until pressure had been exerted upon Mr. Buchanan for many months to persuade him that such a paper should not be nourished at the expense of the Government it was trying to destroy.

We have another illustration of Mr. Buchanan's character in the course he pursued when Slidell wrote him protesting against the removal of Beauregard from the post of Superintendent of the Military Academy. "May I take the liberty," Slidell wrote, "of asking if this has been done with your approbation?" On receipt of this letter the President sent for his Secretary of War, Gen. Holt. Holt said the letter was outrageous. "I think so myself," replied the President, "and will write him to that effect." "No," said Holt, "I feel that I have a right to ask that you do more than this; that you will say to Senator Slidell, without qualification and without explanation, that this is your act, for you know that as Secretary of War I am simply your representative, and if my acts, as such, are not your acts, then they are nothing." The President assented to this, and sent this answer to Slidell:

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861.
>
> My Dear Sir: With every sentiment of personal friendship and regard, I am obliged to say, in answer to your note of Sunday, that I have full confidence in the Secretary of War, and his acts, in the line of his duty, are my acts, for which I am responsible.
>
> A really strong man, a man like Mr. Cleveland, for example, would have written a note in this case that would deserve to be classed among the great State papers emanating from the White House. The letter Buchanan wrote was part and parcel of his policy. As the Chief Executive of the Nation, charged with the defense of the Union, and really having no doubt of the right of the General Government to preserve the Union intact, he practically assumed a position of neutrality. He would do nothing to prevent the outbreak of rebellion, make no preparations for defense until there should be an attack; meanwhile he would bear and forbear, and if he was compelled to break the rule he had laid down for his own guidance, would make his actions as void of offense as the circumstances would permit.

But there is more to be said, if we would take a complete view of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. No public man ever was put in a more difficult situation than that in which President Buchanan was placed. When Lincoln came in he came in with a Congress that felt as he felt. There was power behind him. Buchanan, had he determined to crush the rebellion while it was in its incipient stage, would have been at a loss to find means with which to proceed. There was not even a trustworthy public sentiment in States not involved in the secession movement that favored the using of force to prevent the disruption of the Union. Buchanan's own view was that, though he could not coerce a State, he could compel individuals all over the country to obey the laws of the land. But there was nothing like a general assent to as much as this in the States of the North. Republicans as well as Democrats took the ground that if the South wanted to go out, out she must go. Mr. King says these sentences were published in The New-York Tribune three days after Lincoln's election:

> If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever any considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic where one section is pinned to another by bayonets.

It also may be pointed out that when Lincoln had been inaugurated he did not proceed at once to coercive measures, but waited more than a month to see if the Union might not be preserved without the spilling of blood. So it may be said that the country was not ready for war in Buchanan's time. Precisely what it was ready for nobody can say, but to-day there is not much question that Buchanan's policy of inaction, indisposition to give offense, and studied neutrality was fortunate for the country, though it did not exhibit its author as a strong and a courageous man. Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War, Gen. Holt, said in 1865:

> Looking at the glorious results of the war, and remembering how wonderously Providence has dealt with us in its progress and how sublimely the firing upon, instead of from, Fort Sumter seemed to arouse, instruct, and unite the Nation, and to inflame its martial and patriotic spirit, we stand awe-struck and mute; and that man would be bold, indeed, who, in the presence of all that has occurred, should now venture to maintain that the policy of forbearance was not at the moment the true policy.

These are wise words of Gen. Holt's, as true to-day as when they were uttered, and so, in a sense, we may say, after all, that Buchanan's Administration had good in it. If there is anything in the theory that men are created expressly to assume responsible posts in national crises, we have some right to speak of Buchanan as divinely appointed. He, as well as Lincoln, served his country, and if Lincoln's work was the grander and the nobler, we must not forget that Buchanan's was a useful work, illustrating, in a way, that familiar line, "They also serve who only stand and wait."

Mr. King's book contains other matter than that to which we have referred. There are chapters on the Trent affair, the assassination of Lincoln, and other events of the war time, and there are also some of Mr. King's literary productions, including a number of poems. All of this matter is full of interest, but, as a matter of course, interest will centre in what Mr. King has given us concerning the Buchanan Administration. A charming biographical sketch of Mr. King, who, by the way, is now in his eighty-fifth year, is contributed by his son, Gen. King.

STORIES FROM WAGNER FOR CHILDREN.

WAGNER'S HEROES. By Constance Maud. With Illustrations by H. Granville Fell. 16mo. New-York: Edwin Arnold. $1.25.

The author of this little volume is an enthusiastic Wagnerite. She speaks of Wagner as "the greatest of poet-musicians who wrote in that wonderful music language which speaks straight to the heart." No doubt her motive in writing tales about Wagnerian characters was to interest the young in her favorite musician. She seems to think that after reading her stories a child would be able, listening attentively, to understand the operas of which they are interpretive, but if she should put her theory to an actual test she speedily would discover that her enthusiasm had got the better of her judgment.

The average small boy might know Miss Maud's stories so well that he could repeat them word for word, yet he would sit through the performance of a Wagner opera completely mystified. He would be thrilled, scared, and bored; but he would not know of whom the poet-musician was talking; still less what he was saying. When, therefore, Miss Maud tells her young readers that if they will "listen carefully when they see the operas performed they will hear it all in the music" she assumes too much, forgetting that—perhaps more than any other musician—Wagner exacts of those who would enjoy him that they prepare themselves by acquiring musical educations.

Fortunately, however, Miss Maud's book has a value independent of these points of view. It contains tales that are sure to delight intelligent children, and particularly those who enjoy reading about romantic and heroic characters. It is an easy transition from fairy stories to these Wagnerian tales, which open in the way that children like their stories to open. "There was once a Queen who lived in the depths of a lonely forest with her little son"—so begins the story of "Parsifal." That one sentence decides everything. The child who shall read it will not stop until he knows all about the Queen and the juvenile Prince. One might infer that Miss Maud was a good story teller for children from her dedication: "Dedicated to 'Nan'—our book—I, the teller; she, the listener." The book undoubtedly will fall into the hands of many children who will enjoy the stories quite as much as "Nan" has enjoyed them.

NOTEWORTHY NEW EDITIONS

—Jane G. Austin's romance of early Colonial times, "Standish of Standish," has a worthy and beautiful appearance in the new edition from the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It comprises two volumes, is printed on excellent paper, has a pleasing cover, and is adorned with many full-page photogravure illustrations from designs by Frank T. Merrill. Few novels written in our time have had a more genuine worth. Here history is taught, and taught to good purpose. The reader learns how true is the author's remark in her prefatory note that the life of the Old Colony included, "among some very stern facts, a deal of sweet and tender romance." Here is a book, not for hammocks and railway trains merely, but for libraries.

—The Messrs. Putnam are doing the public good service with their series of Representative Novels. Printed from good type on good paper, and in two or three volume form, these products of the Knickerbocker Press are among the exceptional things now going in the line of fiction. Blackmore, Fredrika Bremer, and the Baroness Tautphoeus have heretofore been represented in the series, and now we have G. P. R. James's "Richelieu," wherein one sees as nowhere better how James could revive a great past and make it a living present to his readers.

—The Messrs. Crowell have issued, in two volumes, the masterpiece of Eugene Sue, the renowned tale of "The Wandering Jew." It comprises two volumes of about 700 pages each, and is reprinted from the original Chapman & Hall edition. Numerous illustrations are given, and the price is moderate. The paper is rather thin, but this was unavoidable in a two-volume poem.

—Jane Porter's long popular work, a kind of classic in its way, "The Scottish Chiefs," has been published by the Messrs. Crowell, in two volumes, with many illustrations of scenes in Auld Scotia. The pictures are all good, and particularly so are those which form the frontispieces. The binding is in white and gold, with a gilt top.

—From the Oxford University Press, through Thomas Nelson & Sons, the New-York agents, came last year the complete works of Shakespeare in one 12mo volume, printed from readable type on prayer-book paper, and making the most satisfactory of all one-volume editions. We now have in the same style, but making a thinner volume, the complete poetical works of Scott, with the author's introductions and notes, and edited by J. Logie Robertson. This volume lacks something of an inch's thickness, and yet it contains nearly a thousand pages. The same house also issues a miniature edition of Scott in five volumes, printed on similar paper, and contained in a durable cloth-covered case. But the most striking of these achievements on India paper is the edition from the same publishers of "The Imitation of Christ," a volume of 576 pages, somewhat less than two inches square.

—The fourth volume of Miss Wormeley's translation of Molière (Roberts Brothers) contains three works, "L'Avare," "Don Juan," and "Les Facheux," and has for frontispiece a portrait. Miss Wormeley's modest "Introductory Notes" continue to be as pertinent, well informed, and interesting as ever. Beautifully made as this edition is, and translated with so much skill, it must already have become popular. One of the purest of the minor pleasures of life can be had from the purchase of such books.

—Stone & Kimball have sent out two more volumes in the beautiful series of English reprints initiated in London by Messrs. Methuen. One of them contains Southey's "English Seamen," the same being Lord Howard of Effingham, the Earl of Cumberland, Hawkins, Drake, and Thomas Cavendish. The other contains Walton's "Lives." These are beautifully printed books, type, paper, covers, and all affording real pleasure to hand and eye.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s one-volume edition of Browning proves to be a very satisfactory production. It contains more than a thousand pages, and yet the type is clear, and the print scarcely shows through. By means of a general index of titles, the reader is enabled to find the poem he wants. The frontispiece is a portrait, and on the title page is given a view of Asozo, Browning's Italian home.

—"Mr. Midshipman Easy," by Capt. Marryat, with illustrations by Rufus F. Zogbaum, comes from G. P. Putnam's Sons. The old, breezy sea story, ever fresh to us, is here presented in excellent shape, and printed in clear, easily read type. It is attractively bound, and there are many new illustrations more or less quaint and interesting. Mr. Zogbaum is better in intention than in execution, and he jars now and then by inexcusable faults. Such a piece of work as the shooting of the padrone, on Page 172, is unpardonable and quite below what we have a right to expect. The drawing of the boat is hopelessly bad, and the figures are scarcely better. The famous "triangular duel" is amusingly rendered, but in general the line drawings reproduced in two tints are the best. The costumes of the day present interesting opportunities and give quaint effects that might have been utilized with better results.

—Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," with illustrations by F. C. Gordon, is issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. The excuse, of course, for a new edition of this work must be novelty in book making, unusually distinctive illustrations, or convenience in size and shape. The present excuse lies under the last head. The illustrations, though many, are not of particularly high artistic order. They are in pen and ink and mezzotint, and of the latter the frontispiece is much the best. Here the composition is interesting, the drawing better, and the general arrangement agreeable. The draughtsman's work is very uneven. Mr. Abbey would really seem to have said the last word on the subject.

—The Messrs. Crowell have issued "La Belle-Nivernaise, and Other Stories," by Alphonse Daudet, translated by Huntington Smith. Verily, Daudet is a past master of his art. What charm of incident, of description, and of character he gives to all his pen touches! And his insight into human nature is so profound! High or low, his people are living, breathing human beings, whom we feel instinctively to be real in their motives, their aspirations, or in their joys and sorrows. His grasp is strong, his work sincere, and to all he does he brings the delicious artistic quality that lifts everything above the commonplace. This little sketch of a tipsy bargeman on the Seine, who, though burdened by his poverty and an already large family, brings back from Paris a little waif and adopts him, is narrated delicately and with such tender pathos as to make it a gem of story telling. The volume is daintily bound and profusely illustrated, many of the pictures being excellent. A few, however, are trifling and could well have been omitted without great loss.

LITERARY NOTES

—The latest list of Autumn announcements from the Messrs. Appleton includes the following works: "Greenland Icefields," by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, author of "The Ice Age in North America," and "Movement," by E. J. Marey, two new volumes in the International Scientific Series; "Pioneers of Science in America," edited by Dr. W. J. Youmans; "Old Faiths and New Facts," by W. W. Kinsley; "Text-Book of Anatomy," by Dr. Frank Baker; "Diseases of Children," by Dr. L. Emmett Holt; "A Handbook of Therapeutics, Pharmacology, and Toxicology," edited by Dr. Frank Foster, and, in fiction, "The One Who Looked On," by Miss F. F. Montrésor; "Mrs. Tregaskiss," by Mrs. Campbell-Praed; "The Dancer in Yellow," by W. E. Norris; "The Desire of the Moth," by Capel Vane; "Successors to the Title," by Mrs. L. B. Walford; "The Wrong Man," by Dorothea Gerard; "Courtship by Command," by H. M. Blake; "In the Blue Pike," by Dr. Georg Ebers; "A Flash of Summer," which has been rewritten by the author, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, and new editions of "Tried by Fire," by S. S. Frackelton; "The Dog in Health and in Disease," by Wesley Mills, M. D.; "The Verbalist," by Alfred Ayres; "Surveying," by W. M. Gillespie; "Cyclopaedia of Drawing," by W. E. Worthen, and "California of the South," by Lindley and Widney.

—A volume of essays, several of which appeared originally in The Atlantic, written by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., will be issued by Macmillan & Co., with the title, "American Types."

—Messrs. George H. Richmond & Co. announce that they will publish at an early day a sumptuous edition of Henri Beyle's famous literary romance, "La Chartreuse de Parme," which has never before appeared in English. This author, a contemporary of Balzac will be introduced to the English public in three volumes, with thirty-two etchings, by G. Mercié, from designs by V. Foulquier, and an etched portrait. The edition is limited to 1,050 copies—50 on Japan paper, 250 on Van Gelder hand-made paper, and 750 on Dickinson paper. The same firm will also issue an edition of 500 copies of a "Letter from Capt. Cuellar to His Majesty Philip II., Dated Oct. 4, 1589," now first translated into English by Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr. This letter is one to which Froude makes constant reference in his "Spanish Armada."

—Mrs. Humphry Ward, in her new novel, "Sir George Tressady," which begins its magazine course in the November Century, describes in the first chapters an election in England. Her heroine, Marcella, reappears in this work.

—The Messrs. Appleton report that a large circle of readers have already been attracted to their recent novel, "In Defiance of the King," the author of which is C. C. Hotchkiss.

—The publisher of The Forum has announced in London that arrangements have been made with the English branch of the Putnam house to publish an English edition of this magazine, the arrangement to go into effect on Nov. 1.

—A new novel by Percy White, who wrote "Mr. Bailey Martin," having the title "Corruption," and dealing with political and social life in London, will soon be published by the Appletons.

—T. de Wyzeva says, in Le Temps, of Tarver's book on Flaubert, "Imagine a deaf man consecrating all his leisure to writing the life of Mozart, not from admiration for the music, but for the elevated moral qualities revealed in the private letters of the artist."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BERNICIA. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE SILVER FAIRY BOOK. With eighty-four illustrations by H. R. Millar. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

AMERICAN WAR BALLADS AND LYRICS. Edited by George Cary Eggleston. Two volumes in one. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ADRIFT IN THE CITY; OR, OLIVER CONRAD'S PLUCKY FIGHT. By Horatio Alger, Jr. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

CHARM AND COURTESY IN LETTER-WRITING. By Frances Bennett Callaway. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

ELEMENTS OF PLANT ANATOMY. By Emily L. Gregory, Ph. D. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FAMOUS LEADERS AMONG WOMEN. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

CORMORANT CRAG. A Tale of the Smuggling Days. By George Manville Fenn. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

CHERRYFIELD HALL. An Episode in the Career of an Adventuress. By Frederic H. Palfour. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

TOXIN. A Story of Venice. By Ouida. Illustrated. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By Miss Jane Porter. Revised and corrected, with new notes, by the author. Two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 per volume.

A WHITE BABY. By James Welsh. With frontispiece by William A. McCullough. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

WHIST TACTICS. A Complete Course of Instruction. By R. F. Foster. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

STOLEN SOULS. By William Le Queux. Illustrated by Louise L. Heustis. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

ANNE OF ARGYLE; OR, CAVALIER AND COVENANTER. By George Eyre-Todd. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

MY LITTLE BOY BLUE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 16mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE. (Book II., Cantos IX.-XII.) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part VI. With six full-page and other illustrations by A. Vallet de Crane. 4to. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Susan Pendleton Lee. With Questions and Summaries for Reviews and Essays. By Louise Manly. 8vo. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company. $1.60.

THE CHRONICLES OF COUNT ANTONIO. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF WARREN HASTINGS, FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA. By Sir Charles Lawson. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By the late R. W. Church. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

BEATRICE OF BAYOU TECHE. By Alice Ilgenfritz Jones. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

A CUMBERLAND VENDETTA, AND OTHER STORIES. By John Foe, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE VEIL OF LIBERTY. A Tale of the Girondins. By Péronne. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

A QUESTION OF FAITH. By L. Dougall. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

OUR EDIBLE TOADSTOOLS AND MUSHROOMS, AND HOW TO DISTINGUISH THEM. By W. Hamilton Gibson. With thirty colored plates and other illustrations by the Author. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $7.50.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship City of Kingston; at 10 AM for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia, (letters must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 4 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Sama, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Sama.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Portuguese Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Chemo; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allegheny, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Gregory, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
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Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM
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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
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*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
†Fulda.....Nov. 16 | *Kaiser W. II....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
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Naples, and Genoa.
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All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
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Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
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BERLIN.....Nov. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 27
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13 | PARIS.....Dec. 4

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND.. Oct. 30 | KENSINGTON.. Nov. 13
NOORDLAND...Nov. 6 | FRIESLAND...Nov. 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Nov. 2, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Nov. 9, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
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General Agents,
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Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

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S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM. PARTY WILL SAIL BY THE S. S. AUGUSTA VICTORIA ON NOV. 6, AND REACH JERUSALEM IN TIME FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIVITY, GIVING TOURISTS AN OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THE FESTIVITIES OBSERVED THERE AT THAT TIME.
WE HAVE ALREADY BOOKED A VERY CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE LIMITED NUMBER THAT WILL BE TAKEN, AND SHALL BE GLAD TO HEAR IMMEDIATELY FROM ANY LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR FINAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH US.
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CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
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Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

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Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM | Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
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Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM | Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM | Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
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Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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